

Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of Germany 29 April 1971 and 2000 miles of Germany 2000 miles of

The German Tribune

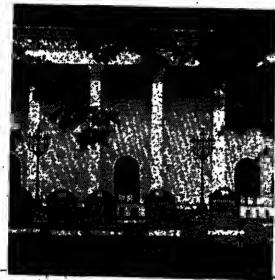
A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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German citlea presen many faces to the visitors iuil of tradition and yat modern. They are pulsating with lils and are coamopolian meating places, offering you tha treasure of the pasi end the



Springs for heart and kidney complaints, for every ivar and stomach. for all typsa of treatmen And il nothing alla you, goll and Iresh air will make you leel better still.



Here there's nothing virtuous in staying thirsty. Wine has been grown lor nearly 2000 years. Every town has brewed its own beer since the Middle Ages whilsi Germaii aparkling wine ceme in about 1800. You'll naver be dry in Germeny.

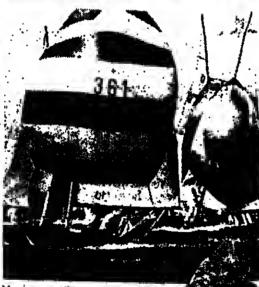




A shopping apree in ... legant shops that sell line After all, there are more than 200 kinds of bread



See in 1971 born 500 years ago. See in 19/1
He painted in the anciant town of Nurn
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You can aall on all atraiches of tha

Between Munich and Kiel explore 2000 miles of Germany. f am interested in a pre-Olympic visit to Germany. Please send me Iuli information

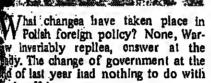
Please writs in block letters and do not omit the postal code.

one the different.

One the Treaty was signed Bonn corporated it in the Eastern policy ackage, where it is now firmly tied to

at the Berlin bit

Impatient Warsaw chafes



Indeed, shortly before his dismissal Wadyslaw Gonnulka scored a major forign policy success in concluding with conn an agreement confirming the Oder-bise line as Poland's western frontier, conething long felt desirable.

The Treaty was only eighed four months ago yei already there are aspects that do not quite tally with the follsh foreign policy: picture before the

Josef Cyrankiewiez, at that time Polish remier, intimated to Chancellor Brandl the signing of the Treaty that Poland fuld prafar it not to be ratified prior to faffication of the Treaty between Bonn and Moscow.

Officially there have been no changes in this line of argument and public pro-douncements by prominoni Polish pol-ticians still toe the Cyrankicwicz Ilnc.

schind the scenas, though, other views voiced. The diamatrical opposite of

IN THIS ISSUE

EOREIGN AFFAIRS The Peris view to Britain'e EEC entry atill obscure RMED FORCES Unnecaptaine affair puts the cat

amphg the brass hat cenaries DUCATION Government presents new educational reforme IATION

Shart-haul VFW 614

A million alectric cars on ne roads by 1980

GERMAN TRIBUNE Querterly rement is included with this issue. official view on the future of the

My Treaty is advocated in no unerfain terms. he men who have changed their minds not, by any mandar of means, important figures, it would be wrong secuse them of anti-Soylet sentiment, bugh. The motives behind their ch

the Moacow Treaty, which in its turn is not to be ratified until a satisfactory adultion to the Berlin question has been

What is more, the Treaty with Prague is first to be signed and a settlement with the GDR first negotiated before the Eastern package is to be submitted to the Bundestag in one job lot.

This procedure to be followed prior to

ratification of the Warsaw Treaty is regarded sceptically in certain circles in the

The Bonn-Warsnw Treaty, they maintain, resurrecting an argument that is anything but novel, is mainly a moral matter that ought not necessarily to be linked with other political problems of more topical importance,

The provision of guarantees of safe frontlers has long been a Polish foraign policy alm and for most Poles frontler gitorantees rapresent, on independent issue of national importance. .

And this is only one side of the argument. The other is even more likely to encourage demands for prior retifica-

tion of the Treety with Polend.

Certain circles in Poland have come to realise that the Ha-up with the Moscow, Treaty end a Berlin settlement will meen aonie considerable time is likely to pass before the Treaty with Poland comes into force Above all they disapprove of railfication of the Warsew Treety baing made dependent on a satisfectory Barlin

They feel that Amarica and Russia view Berlin merely within the framework of overall international lansion and detentaand that the settlement decision will be reached, If and when it is reached by the

Greet Powers alona. Little stora is set by Poland's influence



Music in Bonn

Joan Kennedy appeared in Bonn with the Boston Symphony Orchastra as the narrator in a performance of Prokolleff's Pater and the Wolf. She was joined the following day by her husband, Senator Edward Kennady. They were enterteined in Bonn by Foreign Minister Waiter School and his wife, Mildred. (Photo: dps)

on Moscow and the impotence of the sounded fairly reasonable Warsaw will smaller partner in the face of the hegemonial power comes through loud and

So it is that certain circles in Poland' propose to manoeuvre themselves out of the dead end they feel they have reached with the Warsaw Trealy and it do so

without delay. Viewed in this light two recani Pollsh moves make more sense. The one was the semi-official announcement via Polish diplomais in Stockholm thei Warsaw is now interested in prompt ralification, the other the leak in Zycic Warszawy, the Warsaw dally, about the Soviet paper on Berlin, some of the details of which

appeared quite promising.

It can be assumed without a sliadow of doubt that the leak was not published without Moscow'e knowledge, not to say collusion. And as the extracts published

have been glad to have been of assistance. Nothing could be more in line with the intentions of certain circles in Warsaw than to ninke out a settlement on Berlin to be within closer reach than is really that

The longer the preliminaries take, the more impatient and irritated the Poles will grow. Worsaw hos, when all is said ond done, etlached certain hopes to the Treaty, specifically hopes of a financial nature, and certain circles in Warsaw rockon they are being done out of their

Disappointment at not having made as much progress or gained as many advantages from the Treaty with Bonn as had been hoped may well gain increasing Heinz Verfürth

(Handelsbintt, 19 April 1971)

France and Algeria end special relationship

ollowing twenty months of fruitless with Algiers as long a possible bargain ing over technical details and financia brought to an end the preferential treat-ment they have accorded each other since . These tactics were wrong. The petrothe Evian agreement of 1962!

In future they are to antertell normal relations with one another and base their dealsions from one instance to the next solely on specific interests and financial considerations.

it is no longer mainly a matter of the

Sahara petroleum. The increase in price and the Si-per-cent take-over of Pranch firms without appropriate recompense: have merely been the immediate cause of h breakdown that could be and was foreseen in advance but not credited by President Pompidou until the last mo-

Ment/
Att. Mr. Pompidou's personal behest
Herré Alphand, a career diplomat, had been instructed to prolong negotiations ment too cannot be renewed,

loum talks have now reached final dead-lock. President Pompidou needs new supplies, President Boumedianne naw customers.

At the same time Paris is doing its best to discredit. Algeria in the eyes of the World Bank and Washington. Algeria is in the process of negotiating an important natural gas agreement with the United States,

Technological and cultural cooperation between the two countries is to continue for the time being but mutual trust has gone by the board and although the 500,000 Algerians working in France are remaining there on sufference Algeria has been given to understand that this agree-

On assuming office M. Pompidou talkad in terms of a new pian for the Mediterranaan in which Algeria was to occupy a key rola. Nothing has since been; heard of the idea and the everance of the special ties; between the two countries puts and end to it.

France's withdrawal from Algeria creates a new situation in the western Maditerranean. The two superpowers have gained in importance.
The crucial reasons for Franch strategy

petroleum and natural gas but also, not to say mainly, Algeria's strategic position on the southern flank of Western Europe and as a focal point in the Mediterranean.

The growing number of Soviet experte and technicians in Algeria is an indication that France's former colony is going its own way. The natural gas talks with the United States show that President Boumedianne by no makers intends to commit-himself irrevocably to one side or the other.

A new leaf has been turned over - not only in relations between Parie and Algiers but in the entire western Mediter-





ARMED FORCES

Unna captains affair puts the cat among the brass hat canaries

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has gagged the thirty Army capteins of the Seventh Amoured Division in Unna who published a statement depioring certain aspects of the armed forces.

But they still found enough spokesmen who turned the affair into the letest Bundeswehr crisis within a week of the statement'a publication.

Party polities donulnate the affeir both In the Bundestsg and the press. The controversy mey collipse the main issue about which the officers rightly compiain and in which they could be given help, nt least in the long term.

Opposition to the government both within and without the Bundestag views the Unna memorendum less as a demand to create better training conditions for tha troops than e welcome opportunity to discredit the army's political lesdership in the eyes of the public and in the eyes of members of the armed forces them-

Friedrich Zimmermann, the Christian Social Union chairman of the Defanca Committee, spread great unease recently in the Bundeatag debate on security.

He was the first person to link the general survey of the armed forcas that has become known as the Schnez Paper with the captains' statement and stete that their molivss end demands were

Zimmermann soid that as the "new political leadership hed rejected the survey wholesale for party political reasons" st company levsl by the officer corps.

The 1969 study set out to answer the question of how an army condemned to e lsck of history could be given some binding sense of tredition, how the Fatherland could be given the necessary interpretation as a moral value end how obstinate publications media could be persuaded to explain to the population the defence role of the armed forces as the traditionalists in the service would

Despite Friedrich Zunmermann end these traditionalists, it is to be hoped that the army ceptains did not intend to give any such impression in their memoran-

It is also to be hoped that the untenable attacks against the military and political leadership (the falsification of the balance of pawer between East and West, the serfdom of the military leaderslup end political abuse of the power of civilien command) only resulted from their excessive anger concerning all tha "adversities end inadequacles" caused by the shortage of personnel and the restrictspace for inspoeuvres which plegue their day-to-day service.

The points made by a group of lieute-nants in 1970 were also mised once again during the debate but it was not asked how representative they were of the mass of officers beneath the rank of cepteln.

The Opposition spokesman acted as a mouthpiece of previous controversy in the press, steting that the lieutenants' statement on freedom of opinion in the ermed forces had been praised by the

Now, the Opposition spokesmen ndded, the refusel of discussions on the captelns'

the same questians were now being raised visional commander's order to treat it as no more than an internal matter are the consequences of this freedom of opinion.

Unfortunately Heimut Schmidt has not explained the basic difference between points mede by the lieutenants and captains at Unna that demands different treatment.

The lieutenants steted conciscly what they understood by en officer's career end how they would like the leadership to think of it. They looked at their profession retionally as a "hard job". The definition may meet with disapproval but it was only a contribution toward a general discussion on the issue.

The capteins on the other hand linked their compleints concerning tha service with serious polltical attacks against the Bundeswehr leadership. By disregerding mulitary discipline, they tried to force the Minister to negotlate with them.

They will get their wish. But they would be edvised to axamine thair statement beforehand and decide which points are defensible and which indefensible.

Are the sims of integrating the modern soldler into society and reising his fighting potential to the best possible level really mutually exclusive, with the result That one can only be achieved at the cost

The duty of e soldier to defend his country with his life no longer gives him any professionel privilega "sui generis" in limes of peace. But he would have the privilege in a future war of dying with a weapon in his hand while civiliens would meet their death unarmed.

.There is no other honest means for military commanders in the West to educate their troops than by appealing to the point of view that it is worth living in memorandum, its rejection end the di- our Stete and social order, that it is,

however, challenged by hostile and can only be preserved if troop prepared to fight to defend it.

than any form of ideological me

Bundeswehr C-in thempt to solve the last big problem in the beautiful between this country and her calls for more scien in the Wast all border issues with

Speaking to industrialists in a warsaw lest December. The only broken remaining is the Sudetenland chief of the armed forces, has said the beginning of the new Ostpolitik the Bundeswehr must provide it he the Bundeswehr must provide it do this seemed to be one of the assisst of leadership with e scientific by problems to solve. It may now prove to thet working conditions can be be the mast difficult of all.

more luminane and a higher sland. Czechoslovakla and the Federal Re-

Malzière said, aided tha efficacy: very beginning raises an almost insoluble forces and helped a soldier wa problem. signed on for a number of yeartel . Czechoslovakia's claim that the Agreegood post in civvy street.

functions that would be of use later pulsion is doubtlessly correct.

Professional life.

We know today that Hitler intended to

"soldlering".

Fighter pilots, tank commander, Sacialist policy.

During the caurse of the spring and the caurse of the spring and the and heads of supply depaits well systematically created a situation where judge their performance according was or peace in Europe seemed to depend

ed in the public to make them! aware uf the true situation and h recruliment.

(Handelsbiatt, 13 Ardi

29 April 1971 -No. p. No. 472 - 29 April 1971

In view of the scepticism of Invalidating Munich Agreement presents difficult and et times apparently possible task. It is much more difficult any form of ideological than any form of ideolo international problems

than any form of ideological metaducation practised in the past and practised today in the enemy camp. The two days of exploratory talks in it is easier to fight against inferior. Prague at the end of Merch between than for freedom.

Hans Service and Czech Deputy Foreign Min(nie zeit, 2 April 16 and Czech Deputy Foreign Min-

in military training were settled a long time ago. Agreement

public would be sbie to sgree on a treaty The Bundeswehr must use size renouncing the use of the threat of force the same matter-of fact way as in within two days. But decianing the 1938 docs. A scientifically besed train Munich Agreement to be invalid from the

The Education Commission had 1938 transferring the Sudetenland from Professor Ellwein believes that the Czechaslovekle to the German Reich came forces could learn and practice into being because of threats and com-

De Maizière said he balleved it smash Czechoslovekia siturtiy after the meny functions within the arred Anschluss with Austria. Konrad Henlein's could not be summed up by them. Sudenten German Party allowed itself to "soldlering".

These varying criteria must be et ... At the sema time Ilitier was able to

count on the Western states' sympathy for his demand to include all Germans in one Stets, ss long ss they lived in countries directly bordering on the Ger-

The illusion was still rife that he would be satisfied as soon as he had achieved his aim. Step by stap he gained the support of Italy, France and Greet Britain where Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was pursuing a consistant policy of eppeesement. In the end Czechoslovakie had to bow to the pressure of the major Europcsn powers. Only the Soviet Union stood aloof.

For Czechosiovakie, the Munich Agreement wes the beginning of tha end. After the cessation of the Sudetenland she was mercilessly exposed to German pressure. On the home front, differences between Czechs and Slovaks increased.

Six months later, in Merch 1939, Hitlermanaged to bring about the end of Czechoslovekia. While Slovakia became an autonomous State and a satellite of tha Reich, German troops occupied the Czech parts of the country that were declared a protectorata of the Reich.

This further course of history shows why the Munich Agreement has become a trauma for Czechosluvakia.

During the Second World War the exilcal Czech government in London under Eduard Benes did ali it could to force an annulment of the Munich Agreement by the Western puwers that had becu party to it.

The Czechs viewed this as the only way to ensure the resurrection of a Czechosiovak State. They did not unly want tu win buck the Sudetenland but slso wanted to restore the unity of Czechs and Slovnks that had hach bruken as a result of tha

DER TÄGESSPIEGEL

That is why Czechoslovakie today demands that the Munich Agreement must be declared invalid from the moment it was signed. The Agreement is to dissppear from history books so thet there can be no doubl about tha integrity of the State of Czechoslovakia.

in the case of an annulment of the Munich Agreement ex tunc, ss the international lawyers say, the Czech govern-ment would probably be prepered to propose pragmatic salutions for all resultant problems.

The Sudeten Germans' frequent cry that they would be in an impossible situetion if there was an ex tunc annuiment as they would suddenly become Czech eltizens once again is probably incorrect. Problems of nationality and property could be solved if both sides show they want e solution.

Czechoslovakie indeed does not want to claim the Sudeten Germans as its citizens. The fear that Sudeten Germans could be arrested as snny deserters when visiting Czechoslovakia end forced to eppear before a court is probably unfounded. At any rate this worry could be eliminated by a corresponding treaty.

The Federal Republic is therefore prepared in principle to declare the Munich Agreement invalid fram a point lying well back in the past.

International lawyers have dasit with nll aspects of this problem in recent months and conclude that the right date fur its invalidity would be the day of the

Germsn invssion of Czechoslovakla in March 1939. It was then that Hitler obviously violated the terms of the

Agreement.

If it snnulled the Agreement from this date, the Federal Republic would find itself in harmony with the Western powers who decisted it hyslid during the

Second World War, though not ex tune.
There would be difficult legal problems in this case too and solutions are possible. The Sudeten Germans would not agree to a solution of this type. They still want to retein the chance to return to their former home in the future.

But contrary to e lot of supposition it is not the demands of the Sudeten Germans that is preventing the government from fulfilling Czech demands for ex tunc annulment.

It is the general principles of international law that present an insurmountsble obstacle. There is no doubt that the Munich Agreement was legally recognised by ail States involved even though it was e result of pressure.

If Czech demands were mat, international law would be subject to the greatest insecurity. A move of this type would mean that any State wishing to withdraw from an international treaty could claim that it had stood under pressure et the

time of signing. Few International treaties are signed without pressura of some type. In recont times for instance many States signed tha Non-Proliferation Treaty because they were undar a certain pressure. Does this mean that they will be able to revoke this treaty at a later date?

As the Federal Republic, unlike Hitler's Reich, takes its international obligations seriously it cennot agree to annulling tha Munich Treaty ex tune. All political parties are egreed on this point.

The Federal Republic long ago setisfied Czechaslovakia's claims by declaring that it would not use the Munich Agreement as a basis for territorial demands. By annulling the Agreement from Merch 1939, it would be taking an important step forward. But beyond this point its way is blocked. Wolfgang Wagner

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 7 April 1971)

or many years conscientious objec-tors existed in the Faderal Republic without baing any problem. Their numbers remeined below the forecasted figures and giving them alternative work presented no difficulties.

Numbers have rocketed in recent years since political objections have been recognised as reasonable grounds for refusal of service along with religious and human-ltarian objections. But there was little sign of unease et first.

Bonn now considers any deley to be dangerous. During the latest armed forces debete in the Bundeateg spokesmen re-presenting all parties attacked the youngeneration's growing disinclination to

A further increase in the number of conscientious objectors is to be checked with the help of the Third Bill for the Amendment of the Act Governing the Civilian Replacement Service that is now before the Bundestag.

create more opportunities for calling up conscientious objectors into the replacement service. At present only one in four this will be a new sort of labour service

Some (conscientious objectors doubtlessly include this shortage of places into their calculations when refusing militery service. There is still a good chance of not being called up into the replacement service, et any rale a far better chance than of not being conscripted into the atmed forces.

Conscientious objectors give Bonn a major headache

All stetements opposing the planned amendment do not question the obligation to do alternative work in the replacement service but criticise the work that hea to be done.

The present discussion was mainly sparked off by the government's inten-tion of allowing conscientious objectors to work in the technical sphere or in public edministration as long as there is e need for extra staff that cannot be filled

in eny other way:

The technical sphere and public ed-The main aim of the amendment is to railways, the fire brigade and ambulance

Conscientious objectors suspect that especially as they have learnt from the union of post office workers that the positions in question ere mainly those that no one else wants because of poor pay or unfavourable hours.

They see here a break in the link between peace service and the reasons for their decision not to serve in the armed itmed forces.

But there can be no accurate proof that

based on Basic Law the preservetion of the mass of conscientious objectors in peace. They believe that they can carry but wardly reject the obligations placed upon this function best and most sensibly by

range of work done by the replecement service could make it more ettractive than tha armed services even if the chance of

them by the Slete end society, as Chancellor Brandt put it. working to eliminate the causes of political end sociel discord.

care of foreign workers, the handleepped or prisoners in need of rehabilitetion.

... A statement by the hospitals' association shows that not all the opportunities offered have yet been exhausted. The present number of 2,600 places for

The conscientious objectors give a whole list of weys they could help in this respect. They could work in kindergartens and dey nurseries, help with school work in poor arees (a very high proportion of conscientious objectore hold the Abltur school-leaving certificata), or take

But this sociological sphere is to remain closed to them although they heve, as Hens Iven; the man responsible for their work, says, done excellent work in hospitels and nursing homes.

conscientious objectors in hospitals could easily be increesed to over five thousand.

Does Bonn fear that extending the

not being called upon to do the alter-native work is considerably reduced? The Bundestag is not expected to make many changes to the government Bill.

they elso heve the support of the Chapter and the ruin of Church and school.

end trades unlons.

The Catholic Centre Perty and the They etill feel that they are the constitution of guarantees clitzens even though the new and the constitution.

Visages some improvements in ather social Democrat Wilhelm Liebknecht they ere to be given the chapter of the whole thing to be en promotion, a Federal bureau and of hindemogratic princely insurance committees will also be introductary to described the battle for basic rights as courses.

will devote themselves to their all larger will elso be introductory to described the battle for basic rights as courses.

Bonn's desire for greater justice armed forces cen be seen in the later armed forces. This controversial work born of Bisback's practical political mind had a found for defeat armed forces. The first element was extreme fedtherefore the need for armed farces at the first element was extreme fedtherefore the need for armed farces at the first element was extreme fedtherefore the need for armed farces at the monarch of the Empire, the ruler political motives would certainly as high.

The politicians who condend the monarch of the Empire, the ruler presentative, a president style figure, and his colleagua August Bebel described the battle for basic rights as a sentence on the force of the later are all the sentence of the monarch of the Empire introduction of work squads are to add and armies as supreme complete the easy way out. The best way to over young people is to convince the olded treatles; eppointed the Chancellor, and the convergence of the convince the convergence of the later are all the presentations of war or peace, conceived the convergence of the later are all the convergence of the later are all the convergence of the later are all the convergence of the later are all the convergence of the convergence of the later are all the conv

The hearing on this subject arranged by the labour and social services committee

iook piace in camera for some the Empire sa "an eternal association of renson but it prohably did likes than go through the motions.

The fact that the Bill was given all reeding in the Bundestag without a discussion indicates that the parties is to get the Bill on the statule book with the statule book wit

But conscientious objectors are man Room, saw in Blamarck's unholy alliance a fuss. They have demanded Had is with national liberalism as menifested in resignation on wanted-style posters this constitution the way toward a rethey also have the support of the Carbolic and the ruin of Church and school.

eriorily in the federation

Bismarck's constitution drawn up 100 years ago

the only minister in the Empire, end proclemed the laws passed by Reichstag and Bundesret, the Federal Council.

The Bundesret functioned as e control organ of the other kings and prices. The Chencellor headed this body in his capacity as Prime Minister of Prussie. The Bundesrat had to approve the lews

pessed by the Reichstag and could dissolve this body with the Keiser's approval end order new elections within sixty If need be, the Bundesret wes also able to infliet the Reichsexecution ovar stetes

that had not carried out their obligations to the Empire. But in the difficult negotietions in 1870 Bevarie had made it Germsn Confederation of 1867 that this would never be used egainst her.

The Kingdom of Saxony eiso retained special rights concerning her army and Bayaria end Württemberg were allowed epecial privileges concerning their armies, postal services end railways. Withoul thase concessions Bismerck.

the formation of the Empire in 1870 and The second element was of a decidedly

The third element had a democratic, unifying character. The Constitution of the Empire atandardised lew, currency, banking, postal services and railweys and united the various army contingents that the Reichstag had to finance. All these were steps on the path towerd e netion

The netion that wes neither existent nor in the process of becoming eware of its identity first name together in March 1871 when the Reichstag was elected.

All men over 25 wers allowed general, equal end direct suffrage a dangerous innovation in the view of the member Bismarck was unwilling to concede e puties as he feered that this could lead to

the formation of e class of career pollliclans and e parliamentary bureaucracy. The Reichsteg psssed laws for all spheres of domestic, financial, economic and social policy and had full control over the budget.

The Chancellor was appointed by the the creator of this loose federation. Kaiser and responsible to him. He hed to would have been unable to push through obtain a mejority in the Reichstag, if necessary through coalitions, in order to have his budget accepted.

This was e semi-parliamentarianism conservative nature. Bismarck wented to which then geined greater and greater many positive features in the muchdo all he could to retain Prussian supimportence in constitutional practice maligned Bismarckian constitution.

Theoretically a vote of no confidence was (OIE WELT, 10 April 1971)

possible. This was first carried out against Bethmenn Hollweg in 1913 though with-out any real results.

An antocrajie Kalser such as Wilhelm II mey have been unwilling to admil it, but in practice the head of stete was unabla to rule without the aupport of the Reichstsg in this constitutional system unless martisl law was procleimed - end the elected body could not ect without or

ageinst the monerch. Bismerck's constitution had constructive progressive feetures. General suffrage forced the member stetes to consider how long they could or would adhere to entiquated electoral systems based on

texes, property and education.
The Federal Council or Bundesral graduelly lost its influence while the perliament gained in importence especially es the liberal and left-wing parties gained a majority in the last elections held in 1912, thus forcing the conservetive ruling classes in the Reichstag unto Opposition.

period - that of Chancellor Prince Max of Baden in 1918 - already governed according to the idaes of a liberal, left-wing coalition, the Relchsteg "Inter-Party Committee" consisting of a number of parliamenterlens including Majority Social Democrets.
Thie, like the parliamentary reform of

the constitution, came to late. But when the founders of the Republican constitution, came to lete. But when the founders of the Republican constitution set to work in 1919 they suddenly discovered

(OIE WELT, 10 April 1971)



Simplicissimus - the satirical magazinie to top them all

A lbcrt Langen of Coiogne was a wiry, impulsive man who, as the youngeat of five brothers and sisters, had inherited competition he moved to Muntch whera ona militon Marks and dtd not know quite what to do with the money.

In or around 1893 he turned up in Paris. Eager for fame and pleasant company, ha joined the Bohemians on the Montmartre - this type of life flourished at the height of the belle epoque -painted and wrote to prove himself worthy of entry into their society but mainly became known and loved for his

He lost a lot of money in the process until a weii-meaning French friend advised him that, if his desire to sea his name printed on a book's titla page was so strong, he would do better to stop writing his own books and print those of people who were able to writa mora profoundly and witch would sell.

Young Albert saw the logic of thia advice, founded the Albart Langen pubiishing concarn and changed his company. In Paris tha gods mixed with the mortala. Langen got to know such well-known had already picked a titla - Simplicispeople as Björnstjerna Björnson, later to ba awarded the Nobel Prize. Indeed ha knew Björnson so well that he was allowed to marry his youngest daughter

He dined with Knut Hamsun, Henrik Ibsen, Georg Brandes, Emile Zola, Angtole Franca and Marcel Prévost and won the German publishing rights for their

Langen went to work with anthusiasm. He published book after book until he realised that it was difficult for a German publishing house based in Paris to deal

Photographs, large and small, of Kaiser Wilhelm, Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Ebert and Scheidemann had bean atuck

indiscriminately at the entranca with

those of Mehring, Kautsky, Karl Lieb-knecht, Nixon and Che Guavara.

emburg could also be sean.

A photo montage surrounded a staga

the audience to realise that this did not

Raality, as history, is the dynamic force

of enterprise. The aim of the production

Is to activate it for the present - another

opportunities for the political theatre.

collective nature makea this impossible,

play about Rosa Luxemburg. They heat-

and its activating method.

intantional.

just apply to the theatra. The audiance wea meant to apply its findings to the outsida world as well. he got along more easily.

Langen had a real sensa of presentation and came up with the idea of providing books with colourful illustrated dust covers to replace the largely neutral ones that had previously been used.

This schema proved a graat success and though everybody soon copied the idea it was Langen who first developed it to a

A designer by the nama of Thomas Theodor Heine proved to be particularly talented and imaginative in this work. He was six yasrs older than Langen, was born in Leipzig, had learnt to draw at the Dusseldorf academy and finally chose to lifa, flourish and live in Munich.

An idea was crystalliaing in tha minds of the two men, though they did not know what. It took on its final shapa when Langen heard that Otto Erich Hartieben and Maximilian Harden intanded to etart a satirical periodical. Hardan

Langen set to work. He offared Hartlaben tha post of editor-in-chiaf but thia was rejected. Harden too daclined on the ounds that he had anough to do with

Langen himself took over tha control of the periodical and announced: "Forcefulness, naturalness and true freshness will be more to Simplicissimus' liking than pathological faar or a painfuily nervous art. Where a poet or artist criticisas the hypocritical attituda toward grievances and social evils, Simplicissimus will applaud with all the more joy if the He therefore returned to Germany, artist does not thareby forget his art!"

a temporary staff for the periodical by using a lot of monay and aven more per-suasion. The first issue appeared on 4 April i 896, a Saturday. Langen recklass-ly printed half a milllon copies in the naiva belief that sellars would rush through the straats shouting their wares as he had saen then do in Parta, But this was illegal in Garmany. The magazine had to ba usad as wrapping papar. The publishing house eatimated that little

Langen had formed

more than five huncopies wera soid. Langen did not loae heart. The pariodical had been born. to lifa, flourish and differentiating char- Lenin and Karl Marx acter that it still lack-

ed. The prica of tan pfannigs was too low and scarcely covered expanses. Langen, a rich man only on the surfaca, approached his moneyed relations. Ha stood his ground, worked evan harder and increased the teamwork amongst lus staff.

His best man was and remained Thomas Theodor Heina who created the symbol of the red bulldog. Heina had once been a light cartoonist in popular flysheets, cultivating harmless jesta about fat pugs and forgotten umbrellas.

But now ha suddenly ravealed himself to ba a first-rata satirist and critic whose cartoons' and articles were extremely biting and powerful,

He did not try to create a monopoly for himself on the periodical but brought other highly-telented certoonists,



acquira the special A cartoon by E. Schilling in Simplicissimus, 1924, is and the play of thoughta." (From 'Facsimilie Quessbert' mind the colour poetry and imagine-den Simpliciasimus' Scherz Veria live scurrilousnass of his work thare is the

though indulging in different stylepresage of the ineffable, the incalculable

moulded them into tha team. - there are attempts to move on to plains These included Eduard Thong, in which the most contradictory elements subtia detail has not been emarks and life and death are no longer before or since, Brune Paul with his exparated from each other.

outlines, Fraiherr von Reznicek it In a biography by John Russell the gailant charm and Wilhelm Schastory of Max Ernst is called tha story of incurabic Romantic.

European fantasy. And in effect Ernst

But it was Albert Langea himsi from the Rhinaland lat himself be led by
attracted the greatest master of his infinite imaginative "sister, the muse
cartoonist's trade. White visiting his confusion, the hundred-headed woman"
Norwegian home in 1902, he cameron ascursions into the land of fabulous
young Olaf Guibransson and dishimals, mythical plants and aweallow him to ascape his control and properly wonder like no other artist.

allow him to ascape his control mappining wonder like no other artistic mixed of the twentieth turned into a Norwegian Bayani. For the artistic wizard of the twentieth the imagination and exempting there was never any tack of agenco of Gulbransson's cartoon work implication, ideas and visions whose brutal made Simplicissimus unboatable.

The imagination and exempting wonder like no other artistic wizard of the twentieth the imagination and exempting the properties of the twentieth the properties of the properties of the properties of the twentieth the properties of the prop

Artur Zile . For instance in 1934 he described the

Continued from page 6

murder, theatra, pop ert and indications of worse conditions here and there.

Tha theatra becomes en incessant mechanism to dissolve reelity, corresponding to the principle of rejecting the theatre es stelle fiction. Both Gatti and the Kassel theatre seem to have overlooked the fact ally and more complicatedly with a that obscurity and unintailigibility can in

ally and more complicatedly with at that obscurity and unintailigibility can in successive pley. His Birth two years their turn have a paralysing effect.

Only pointed out that the really The production confuses the euclience. Guatemala was deformed into a list intention of providing stimuli to on stage. The symbolic and information thought that could be really affective value of these images can however the provide to a really affective value of these images can however the provide to a really affective value of these images can however the provide to a really affective value of these images can however the provide to a really affective value of these images can however the provide to a really affective value of these images can however the provide to a complicates its theatrical vide the incentive for acion.

But Rosa Kollektly on the other interests to the point of non-recognition. The play degenerates the point of all types, its method interests to provide to act as a attimulus to dissection.

Decoration and ornamental details also approaches the point of solution also approaches the point of all types, its method interests and also approaches the point of all types, its method interests and also approaches the point of all types, its method interests and also approaches the point of all types, its method interests and also approaches the point of all types, its method interests and also approaches the point of all types, its method interests and also approaches the point of all types, its method interests and also approaches the point of all types, its method interests and also approaches the point of all types, its method interests and also approaches the point of all types, its method interests and also approaches the confidence in the providence in the pro

but dead, unusable matarial.

Everything concarned with the The audience in Kaasel was able to see a sion play that does not take place it work that had overreached itself in the branded as fiction, reaching a client to find a course somewhere the statement that "Rosa ne is between drama and agitation, a course corresponds to people today in the reflexion to the seriousness of real action.

therefore rejact her?.

Everyone comas to the same of scion, whatevar their position of sion, whatevar their position of the spectrum. Confusion break by producera Kai Braak and There is terror and counter the should have realised this etrators, caricatures, slogans included by producera the spectrum. National Democrate brawlers and should have realised this etrators, caricatures, slogans included by producera the spectrum of the seriousness of real section.

Some reflexion to the seriousness of real section.

But this cannot be done gradually. It political by producera Kai Braak and There is terror and counter should have realised this etrators, caricatures, slogans included the theatre from drama-reflexion.

there can be a critical relationship

that is lost in Gatti's Rosa Kollek-Dietmar N. Schmidt

studied psychiatry and philosophy at Bonn University quickly joined the Dada movement in Germany.

With the battle cry "Dilettantas of the world unita" he took part in the explosion of rage and joy in the revolt of

The acif-taught man who had originally

Along with other young artists who had survivad the horror and senselessness of the Great War he protested as "minimax

dadamay" against senseless destruction and conventions davoid of sense. In his own words, Max Ernst "died in 1914; was resurrected in 1918 as a human baing who wanted to become a wizard

and discover the myth of his age." In 1920 Max Emst left Germany in a hurry and moved to Paris whara he took part in the founding of Surrealism.

For him there began an epoch in which he sought and discovered mechanical proceases by which ha could realise his artistic intentions.

Ha discovered collage, frottage, a rubbing process and later the droplet techniqua which consists of dripping thin colours from a perforated container on to

The Second World War forced this "dacadent artist" to take refuga in tha United States. Among the up-and-coming young artists of the Naw World he was accepted with great anthusiasm, but critics and the public were decidedly against this "taiented modarn aptrital adventurar", aa ona art axpert described him.

Since 1950 Max Ernst has been living in Franca end in the last twenty years racognition and honours have been heaped at hia door. The great Surrealist has raacted calmiy to his success. Ha is wall aware that signs of tirednass and new inspiration always alternata with each

For him his ability to continua to "meke breachee in tha walls of stupidity" For this ha requires opposition rather

than applause, since "security paralyses Peter Dvorak

Publisher Piper celebrates 60th birthday

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Munich publisher Klaus Piper was born in 1911, the son of tha publishar Reinhard Piper. On 27 March this year he celabrated his aixtieth birth-

Ha began work in hia father's firm Verlag Reinhard Piper & Co. (founded 1904) in 1932 after complaining his Abitur school-leaving examination and a two-year apprenticaship in the publishing

From his youth Klaus Piper'a interasts were always of an intellectual natura, His father had a passionata interast in tha artiatic sida of producing books, but Klaus Piper from the start saw books as a madium of communication and passing on understanding.

This aspect of his character has been

reflected in the publishing programme of the company in the past 25 years.

Alongside the literary gianta, Stefan Andres, Ingaborg Bachmann, Gluseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa or mora modern authora such as Ernat Herhaus and Angelika Mechtel it was Karl Jaspers abova ail

who gave the company its character.
Following the first Jaspers work to be published by Piper (Vom europäischen Geist, 1947) almost all the books of this famous philosopher appeared up to his dasth under Pipar's imprint.

Thanks to Klaus Piper's declared Inten-

tion as a publishar to contribute to tha quality of lifa by science it has been possible up till the present day to place the literary and spiritual programmes of tha publishing house on an equal footing. (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 26 March 1971)

Armand Gatti's Rosa Kollektiv premiere in Kassel fails to combine drama and agitation successfully

that had bean constructed to look like a television studio. Pictures of Rosa Luxstudents from Strasbourg, Black Panthers, the Major who murdered her and today's Decoration and ornamental detail. That was the subject of the play. But it wanted

Thay all try to carry out their task though without success. It is the playwright's plan to take dialectic advantage from their failure - he wishes to rouse the public to action.

Armand Gatti only suggests this indiractly. Ha prasents the audienca with the impossibility of finding a play whose truth content would be binding on all those involved. He suggests that things must be manipulated, both on the stage as off it.

Gatti trias to axpress this more radic-



A scene from the Kassel produc Gatti's Rosa Kollektiv

Of the three daughters of n rich, upper bourgeois home Brighte Horney was tha only ona to feel harself attracted to the theatre. She aucceeded in achieving har childhood dream - she bacame an

dogmatic or systamatic.

Ernst is eighty

efoliated, charred foresta, petrified in

fated forms, in the omnipotence of

actress and what is more a rare axception in her profession. As a ster without tinsel she is one of those great actresses who have creeted

said that the actress is far more tlad to her own natura, her own character than This recognition has been consistently

thair own niche for themselvee. She once

Max Emst

natural surrounding of the human baing in a fatafully prophetic article: "Tha day will come when a satyr, which had

previously bean nothing but a akirt-chaser, will have to decide only to drink

in soft driuk bars and walk along asphalt

streeta with Sunday aftamoon strol-

lers. . . he will be geometrical, conscien-

tioua, dutiful, grammatical, judiaial, pastorai, cicrical, contructivist and re-

The dominating tendencies in the artistic davelopment of Max Ernst are the

passionata urga to expariment and tha

efforts to make his works avoid becoming

applied throughout the career of this actress who celebrated her sixtleth birthday on 29 March.

She never lat harself be pressganged into roles that did not suit her character and har capabilities. The characters she played almost always oozed feminine warmth with a degree of passion under a veil of acerbity, which she radiated in her day-to-day lifa.

The expressiveness of har dark, rathar coarse voice and her clear face, which was beautiful although not in the classical sanse, has an infactious charm and gives her acting those unmistakable qualities which imprass the audience and hold their sympathy for the actress through

Brigitte Homey grew up in surroundings where sha was constantly in contact with well-known researchers and scientists, ertists and literati, and this rubbed off on her. Har mother, Dr Karen Horney, was one of the most important asychotherapists of her day and later that founded a new branch of Freudian (DIE WELT, & April 1971) analysis, Tha broadmindedness and the

Actress Brigitte Horney turns



Brigitte Horney (Photo: iP/Kniewel)

undarstanding of Brigitte Horney's parents made it possible for her to follow her artistic bent without any problems. . Biggy took drama training under the renowned Barlin actress and educationsbecama head of an inetitute in New York list lika Grüning and later received a in television plays. contract from the Würzburg Stadttheater,

tion for the promotion of up-and-coming young thespians the silver screen began to take an interast in her talent. Richard Siodmak gava the complotely unknown actress the main role in his film Abschied after a successful audition.

Ufa diractors were ao enthralled by the young woman's acting that they offared her a tempting contract. Many screen roles foliowed. Brigitta Homey actad in Liebe Tod und Teufel, Der grüne Domino, Verkhingene Melodie, Befreite Hände, Das Mädchen von Fand and Münchhausen, among others.

After the War she was sean in So lange du da bist, Der letzte Sommer and Nacht flel über Gotenhafen.

Brigitta Homey showed her talent at its best advantage at the Deutsches Theater, the Lessingtheater and the Berliner Volksbuline, and in froot of the cameras in German and British atudios.

Her successful career was broken off abruptly when sha had to enter hospital for two and a half years with tuberculous in the bone of a leg which had to be kept in plaster.

But even in this difficult period sha lost none of her sense of humour, and her naturalness and courage - qualities that her friends had always admired in her.

Following the Second World War when she was fully recovered from her illness she acted in Zürlch and Basle.

Nowadays Brigitte Horney, who has movad to the United States and married for a second time, only occasionally returns to the Federal Rapublic to show enraptured audiences glimpses of her unforgettable acting. She appears mostly

When she won first prize in a competi-



Government presents new educational reforms

BY STATE SECRETARY HILDEGARD HAMM-BRÜCHER

A nation's intellectual end cultural background is reflected in its views on education. The structure end content of an education system reveni whet e society thinks of itself. Saen in this light, educational policy in the Faderel Renubile has become the vardstick by which to measure the oredibility of our constitution, Basic Law, thet was drewn up in 1949 in ready realisation of the need for e change for the better.

Wilhelm von Humboldt, the man behind the idea of the German university, created the ideal of e Classical education that was subsequently copied by meny other astions.

it is his leter imitators who must be given the rather dubious credit for having coused the structure and content of Humboldt's educetionel idees to be preserved right up to the present dey, despite all ettecks and other events.

At the beginning of their protest movement the young scademic genera-tion summed up the situation disrespectfully though eptly by cleiming that the mustinesa of a thousand yeers ley benestly professorial gowns.

Goethe once said on behalf of the German people that politics was a loathsome ditty that the uninitiated should not be allowed to ponder over.

This idea of education hes ceused the splendour and misery of the Germen people, the full extent of which still remains uncleer up to the present day.

it has led to the great scientifia and intellectuel echievements on the one hand and, on the other, the political ignorence that resulted in National Sacialist perver-

A small number of people had a monopoly on education. The vast mejority of the population had ta make do with en elementery education provided by a socially degraded teaching staff that taught them is much arithmetic, reading, writing end religion as was thought necessary for them to become hard-working, dutiful and obedient subjects.

As we know, this undemocratic educetion system became a tool of National Socialist ideology and upbringing es did ell other brenches of life.

After the total collapse of the Nazi regime we first experienced e period of self-criticism end pondered over the connection between the social order and the eims of our education system.

During these yeers many promising sterts in the right direction were made but there was no purposeful new be-ginning. Schools and universities were not radically reformed end no educational priorities were set as life bogan to return to normal in our country.

When the education system was built up again the same structures were taken over. Thet meant that religion once again split primary school children and the school situation tended to worse pecially outside towns and citles.

There wes greet public alarm at the beginning of the axlies when comprehensive meterial wes put forward to show what had been neglected by educa-tion policy in the Federal Republic, Stetistics forecast an inevitable educational disaster in this country

Demands for equality of opportunity

conservative ideas on he subject of education and, recently, has ied to corresponding sction.

in its 1970 Education Report tha government outlined the basic principles for the future expansian of the educational system.

The disadvantages facing children from uneducated families must be overcome in order to ensure equality of opportunity. This end will be served by elementary education which sims et helping the physical, intellectual, mental and social development of individual children of pre-school age. :

The evening-out of opportunity and the help given to individual children will continue in later school life. The school system divided into elementery school, secondary modern and high school and originelly besed on class principles will be replaced by a graded school system with specialisation and streaming after a child's sixth year of schaoling.

Furthermore the traditional differentiation between popular and ecodomic education must be ended. Until the end of their compulsory period of schooling all children will enjoy a general education based on the same academical principles.

Schools must no longer act as a distribution centre for esreer opportunities, or not at this stage et leest. There is alreedy e fair amount of agreement today. that a large number of experimenta concerning comprehensive schooling will be cerried out in the next few years.

What is more, I em certain that after the trial period completensive schooling will cease to be a bonc of contention between the parties - in ten to lifteen years' time st the latest.

The next section of reforms in what is known as the Secand Secondary Stage is equally as importent:

The traditionally incompatible worlds of the apprentice, who is trained for e particular profession, and the high school pupil who is educated for further study ere no longer as rigidiy separated as was once the case.

Apprenticea ere obviously the poor relations of education policy in this country and need today, and will do in future, e general education and specialised career treining. The widened field of fostering talent now recognises career training to be of equal value as the Clessical high school education.

For this reason as high a proportion of e school year as possible should ettend school to the end of the second secondary stage, or twelve yeers in all, and thus be in a position to take advantege of the opportunitles offered by further educa-

tion in the tertiary sphere.

A democratic school structure ensuring equality of opportunity would meen the end of the Humboldt-type university. The student protest movement in the Pederal



Hildagard Hamm-Brüchar (Photo: Archiv/J. H. Darchinger)

Republic has its own specific and justified causes on top of the general worldwide reasons. Universitles on their own ere obviously incepeble of reforming studies, teaching, science end the operation of learning

University reform todey is therefore initielly no more than a determined attempt to exist in the wer on two fronts ageinst indefetigable conservative and radical beliefs end, while under fire from both sides, to build o new university system stone by stone. The first measures

- Legislation to introduce and pass university reform.

- Planning and rationalising the university construction programme.

- The democratic perticipation of ail groups of members in self-administration, - The reorganisation and support of university research and the fostering of n

new saademic generation.

And a start to the reform of studies taking advantage of the opportunities offered by tha technical media.

The fourth and final stage of a democratic education system has only attracted public attention in recent years further education for adults will achieve unlimited importance if the principle of quality of opportunity is maintained.

It is already agreed unanimously today that "further organised learning", "contact studies", politicel education and general education for teachers, technicians, housewives and doctors are necessary if the education system is to keep up with the rapid changes in this field and the demands they make.

Finally, there is the question of whether all these ambitions plens and ideas can be put into practice.

Social reforms have rarely proved one hundred per cent successful. The Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegeard once said, "True reform alweys means making life more difficult for oneself and taking on en extra burden."

This is a good description of the government's present efforts. Within the

Cabinet approves post-graduate grants

A Bill just passed by the Cabinet plens "feir and lasting" financial support for post-graduates in the Federal Re-0.471

Under the proposed new lew graduates would receive a two-year grant if they Demands for equality of opportunity and fair treatment for children of all social levels became the main driving force of an educational reform movement that has caused a real change of thought in the past-aix years despite deep-set plenned to go on to become a university

Klaus von Dohnanyi, State Secretary in the Education and Science Miniatry, said that the Cabinet ruling would allow PhD candidates to devote themselves entirely to their academic work as their financial worries would be elimineted.

This year the central government plans to take over ninety per cent of the costs resulting from the proposed lew Central lovernment participation will be cut to lifty per cent in future years.

fremework of the extremely in MEDICINE

the past twelve months:

An agreement liss been made ha the cantral government and the Federel state governments to form
committee that is to draw up by this year the first overall education and human geneticists is something containing the joint reform measure founded hypotheses and forming to 1985

This will be followed by sn into e whale that does not exist in budget setting down the costs it is not certain that the conclusions probable costs for the expense forecasts they then base on their conclusions of the education system that the conclusions will in fact correspond to the setual extraordinarily high.

product. By 1985 the preports today.

heve to double to eight per cer. Not even the current information we means that we should now be stellare an the basic genetic structure of the problems involved in financing financing financing still be valid in a centry's

system already described are came going changes since the dawn of the there will be other lasting referns. industrial era that we cannot rule out the

Teacher training will be reform

investigates dangers Educational refor of office work

Brücher, State Secretary to b from office wark. lstry of Education and Science, her A few staristics showed how important that the overall education plan as this subject is. In 1925 white collar

nut by raising tuxas.

The education plan costs mare in we must prapare tha public ferthe illidegard liamin-Brücher savera controversy, aven in governing circles, as it is not at all clear that educational reform will be give prid in the programmo of domesic reform hes elreedy been claimed,

(Suddenische Zeifung, 5 Aprili

experimental schools will provide

as would be elimineted.

If year this central government plans is over ninety per cent of the costs and from the proposed lew Central inent participation will be cut to except in future years.

Whatever the case, even if our meeting uncers as well as bronchist optimistic hopes materialise, we get the proposed lew Central inent participation will be cut to except in future years.

(Spaddeutsche Zeitung, 2 April 1971)

Whatever the case, even if our meeting uncers as well as bronchist optimistic hopes materialise, we get the first uncers as well as bronchist optimistic hopes materialise, we get the first uncers as well as bronchist in the proposed lew Central intensition period of e least ten years as well as bronchist optimistic hopes materialise, we get the first uncers as well as bronchist in the first uncers as well as bronchist optimistic hopes materialise, we get the first uncers as well as bronchist in the first uncers as well as bronchist uncers as well as bronchist in the first uncers as well as bronchist uncers as well as bronchist

portunity it liss, it is prepared determined to introduce and post ward its proposed reforms slong as Göttingen congress discusses physical growth

What factors influence growth? Cen e

strict difference still be made between

town-dwelters and countryfolk? The

latter half of a congress organised in

Göttingen by the Association for

Anthropology end Human Ganatics

possibility of new forces influencing

The changes in our living conditions ere

typified by the various laws governing physical growth. Professor Hans W. Jür-

gens, the Kiei enthropologist, dealt with

During the first thirty years of the nineteenth century, the differing living conditions, especially where nutrition is

concerned, were thought to be the mein

reasons for differences in physical growth

But classification of this type has now

proved to be unecceptable. The change in

thought was herelded by the startling observation made by a scientist in 1893

that a factory worker was better nourish-

cd than e smaliholder in Beden end

therefore grew tailer.

After the First World War education came to the forefront as a previously

unknown "sifting mechanism". But even

the medical examinations of conscripts in

clear decreese in height from the upper to

believes that education too could soon

lose ite character es o social sieve with the result that we would have to look eround

for different criteria of what affects

The Professor drew ettantion to a phenomenon that deserves consideration

especially as little heed has been paid to it

1968 and 1969 showed that there was a

these in his lecture to the congress.

deeit with thase issuas.

have appeared sbsurd.

numsıı life.

At present some 25,000 million | Both sciences deel with facts that can

e year ere spent on education and suddenly change if outside influences about four per cent of the gross a change in a way that cannot be predicted

conditions will still be valid in a centry's

During the same period that the time.
turel changes in the school and the three heve been so many thoroughbetween the various social classes. Explaining the difference by referring to educational standards for instence would

Munich academy

means higher taxe The Bavarian Academy of Labour and Social Medicine in Munich recently Refisher State Secretary of Gent with the many problems arising

be carried out if expenditure of warkers made up 25.2 per cent of the tion is creased.

Total working population. The propurtion In an interview with Sidwellia died risen to 41.3 per cent by 1966 and Baden-Baden, Hildegard Hammer this figure is still on the Increase. Said that the mollycoddied citizes. That means that a considerable pruporhave to be pruvoked and told the food of people in the Federal Rapublic citizens.

educational reform could only be work in an office. Office work means that mast af these people work sitting down and confined by four walls.

be imaginad at the momani, shows The ballef that there can be nothing more haslihy than leisurely office work is now exploded. Labour medicine spccialists argue that static work where the muscles are not used to any great extant much less healthy than manual work where they are.

Dr Erich Hoffmann, a member of the Academy staff specialising in lebour medicine, sistes: "While a good blood supply is ensured in work involving movement that the state of t movement because of the use of the muscles, the blood vessels ere pressed togethet by the internal pressure of

experimental schools will provide togethat by the internal pressure of tical experience and allow teaching muscle tissue in sadentary occupetions." In the secustomed to new teaching are to the excretian of waste products in the muscles are quickly and eche, it is little wonder that the same time new curricularity and eche, it is little wonder that to be drawn up and tested we spinal column gelting out of shape. I unbago and sciatica can result. The and describing the individual is neck muscles ere particularly susceptible. Dr Haifmann states that there ere is considerable number of casea of damage.

stages more accurately.

The main concern in the me considerable number of casea of damage to sphere is to link the measures of the neck muscles that there ere a planned accelerated and rational result of the sitting position that the pansion and structural reform of the sitting position that the pansion and structural reform of the sitting position that the pansion and structural reform of the sitting position that the pansion and structural reform of the sitting position that the pansion and structural reform of the sitting position that the reck muscles that there ere a structural structural reform of the sitting position that the reck muscles that there ere a structural structural reform of the sitting position that the reck muscles that there ere a structural structural reform of the sitting position that the reck muscles that there ere a structural structural reform of the sitting position that the reck muscles that there ere a structural structural reform of the sitting position that the reck muscles that there ere a structural structural reform of the sitting position that the reck muscles that there ere a structural structural reform of the sitting position that the reck muscles that there ere a structural structural reform of the sitting position that the reck muscles that there ere a structural structural reform of the sitting position that the reck muscles that there ere a structural structural structural reform of the sitting position that the reck muscles that there ere a structural structu

Lack of movement can, experts ere Otherwise there would be some continued, leed to varicose veins, piles cetion in the younger generality and chrenic constipation. There is also no licism that the State would be with a technocratic reform. But between a poor working atmosphere and the content of the content o

physical growth?

The standardisation of the educational the Professor added.

factors is also losing more and more of its credibility. Differentiating between urbsn end rural population has already become problematic todsy. The question arises as to who is a

town-dwelier. is it the persan living in the centre of the city, the inhabitants of rented flats in the sibiirbs or the people dwelling on the very outskirts of the

Or is it the commuter who spends eight to ten hours a dey in the city but lives or sleeps in country estates well awey from

Findings here are often bizarre. Towndwellers in the statistical sense and the inhabitants of pronounced rural communities have more similarities to one enother in life expectancy, suicide rstes, health and mortality than those members of the population who live in rural residential erees on the edge of cities.

These findings can also be extended to the individuel Federal states. Because of the strong population movements within the Federal Republic former differences have been largely offset. Environmental influences no longer dominate as much as genetic factors in determining the socioblological picture.

mented by exeminations of mistakes that Nature sometimes makes in controlling

lower social levels.

These differences are graduelly beginning to icvei uff. Professor Jurgens genaticist, stated that these included chromosome defects es wall se an insufficlast supply of the growth hormone. Intarnistriage too can foster stunted

Helnz Henseler, the Ulm psychotherapist who works et Ulm Univarsity Peychiatric Centra, has drawn up an larmingly long list of prejudices and

fallecies concerning suicide that are shared by leymen and specialists alike. The statistics used up to now ere the first target of Dr Henseler's attack. It is wrong to believe that more and more people were committing suicide, he said. The absolute figure was indeed rising, he edded, but compared with the population figures the number of suicides has remained constent since 1900 - every

year nineteen to twenty people in every 100,000 commit suicide in this country. The idee that a tendency to commit suicide can be inherited wes elso false, Dr Henseler aald. Of the 31 pairs of twins where one of the two had committed suicide there was no case of the other taking his own life.

Dr Henseier also dismissed the frequently heard talk of "suicide weather" Recent investigations show that there is no connection between the frequency of suicide and the weather situation.

That is also true of the notorious fohn, a warm, southerly wind that effects South Germany. Neither the approaching fohn nor the wind itself has any influence on the number of sulcides. Even the sad autumn weether that

innumerable novels describe as typical ulcide weather is without significance as far es suicide figures are concerned: Dr Henseler states that the sulcide rete

increases in Merch and not in the autumn and reaches its climax in the sunny Summer month of June:

lf, Jürgens asked, the still current over-estimation of e person's professional position declines still further, should we not then have to accept leisure-time activities as the main criterion affecting

system and the further extension of the welfare state made such e trend probable, But sttributing differences to regional

town, who are not defined statistically as townsfoik?

Sociological and anthropological aspects of this type heve been supple-

Dr R.A. Pfeiffer, the Münster humen

Tha congress in showed that one of the greatest wonders of nature is the fect so many people are born without physical or mental defect. Alfred Püllmann (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 April 1971)

Ulm doctor explodes suicide fallacies

Mysterious cosmic influences can also be ruled out as a cause of sulcide. There is no connection between suicide figures and the phases of the moon, sun-spots, magnetic storms or other occurrences in the universe.

Most ideas ebout the typical suicide case ere equally false. It is not true for exemple that suicide is particularly common smong the very rich and the very

Instead, Dr Henseler blames the leck of social contacts for many cases of suicide and edds that social isolation is independent of income

The belief that Catholics are less likely to commit suicide than Protestante does not stand up to close examination Catholic countries such as Italy, Spain, Portugal and Ireland do admittedly have e very low suicide rate but in the equally Catholic countries of Austria and Hungary more people commit suicide than in Protestant Sweden

Another widespread belief is that most people decide to commit suicide after taking stock of their situation. This form of suicide may be common among politicians, diplomats, officers and agents, Dr. Henseler states, but in actual fact it is very rare. Joseph and the company of the transfer

New skin bank requires more donors

Deople suffering from serious burns have an increased chance of survival now that the first "skin benk" in Central Europe has been opened in Oggersheim, Ludwigshafen, at the largest hospital in this country specialising in this kind of

Dr Peter Zeliner, the head of the burns dopartment, explained that the skin benk would contain the tissue data of volun-

As the typical features of the donors' skin ere listed in hospital files, n person suffering serious burns will quickly be ebie to receive skin that is ee similar as possible to his own tissue.

Previously the hospital has only been ebie to use a donor's skin to cover burnt petches on the recipient's body for about e week. After this period it was nlways

Not that the skin of the donor is similar to that of the recipient, wounds can be covered for as long es four weeks and, in some csses, even longer.

Sa far the donor files only contain the names of fifteen men who have agreed to stend at the hospitel's disposal in e case of emergency. The skin ie teken from their thigh and re-forms after about e week in hospital without forming a scar.

The skin bank atili requirea more donors so that it will be eble to operate on patients belonging to eny of the 21 possible tissue groups.

The Ludwigshafen hospital edmits patients with third degree bums from almost the whole of the Federal Republia. At present the skin donors still have to be rushed to the hospital when a cesc arrives.

But soon the hospitel will be able to keep e supply of skin. It is hoped that the hospital will receive biological refrigeration equipment in about six months time. enabling it to store skin in liquid nitrogen

at tamperetures of minus 190 degrees: (Hannoverscho Allgemeina, 2 April 1971)

"Of our 250 suicide petients only two considered suicide as a delibereto way out of a hopeless situation," he added.

At the end of his article, published in Deutsches Arzteblatt, the medical journal, Dr Henseler listed a number of important rules to be edhered to when with people who are likely to commit

He emphasisea that people must not believe that e person who speeks of enicide will not cerry out what he says. It has been shown that some eighty per cent of people committing suicide ennounce their intention beforehand.

Dr Henseler does not believe in the view that the subject of sulcide should not be brought in front of people in greet despair in case this could suggest e way out to them.

"Anyone who is desperate will have already considered auicide," Dr Henseler "People who have not considered it will not be pushed to sulcide by the very mention of the word. In both cases the patient is relieved that someone is concerned about him and understands his problem."

Sympathetic aonversations are the best means of etopping e person from committing suicide; Dr Henseler confirms. With eighty per cent of his patients he has managed to take the sting out of their problems after telking to them with the result that not even drugs were necessary to brighten up their mood.

Ladislaus Kurthy/PAM

"I mi (Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 April 1971)



THE ECONOMY

Stagflation may hit us in 1972 - but all forecasts are unreliable

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

everyone was mistaken, or elmost everyone. Perhaps there are expsrts here and there who insist that they provided accurate forecasts for tlus year's economic developments but most are ready to admit that their forecasts for 1971 were wrong.

Last autumn there wes a general belief that there would be clear signs of economic stagnstion in April 1971. At the start of the yaar nearly all forecasts

The predominant theme running through the statements of producars, economists, trada unionists and politicians was that it was only e question of whether there would be stagnstion or recassion in tha course of the next twsive

Things have turned out quite differently. The first months of the new year have brought an economic growth rate that is scarcely down on that of the second half of 1970. There is full employment despite short-time working at a number of factories. There can be no talk of

This unexpected development in the economic sphere shows once again that forecasts are more of an art than a science despite all the rafined methods employed.

The 1971 Budget shows how quickly economic forecasts are followed by the reverse trend. When Alex Möller presented his draft Budget isst July there was violent criticism about the proposed twelve per cent rise in expenditure. Attacks came from his own ranks as well es from the Opposition.

The Finance Minister thought himself perfectly justified when in the autumn it was commonly forecast that trade was

But now there is no cell for an inflationary Budgst. Alex Möller is forced by the economic situation to warn his coileaguas not to spend too much.
Tha stagnation feared has not material-

ised. Industrial production is on average six per cent higher than a year ago. The pre Easter retail trade is booming turnovers are expected to be ten per cent higher than thie time last year. Share values have increased by almost twenty per cant since the beginning of January.

Actually everyone could be satisfied but neither consumers nor producers feel

In recent weeks there has been e lot of foolish talk of an Industrial conspiracy ageinst the governing Coalition of Social and Free Democrats.

It cannot be denied that never before in the history of the Federal Republic have relations between the producers, or at least the associetions representing them, and the government been under such a strain as they are todsy.

But it would be oversimplifying the issue to claim that thie was due purely to the obvious distrust felt by economic bosses for a government headed by Social Democrats. Ministers such as Karl Schiller and Alex Möller enjoy the

A whole series of wrong decisions was needed to produce the present friction, improbable that investment will continue The most serious factor was probably the to sink. A continuation of cost inflation activity of Young Socialists and other extreme groups within the SPD, though there was more talk than action here:

But this aroused increasing doubts as to rise in unemployment," the report conwhether the Social Democrats would in cludes, the long run think of themselves as the The rise in costs should be checked by defenders of a market economy based on competition and private property.

economic policy. Wage increases awarded in recent weeks still lie above the rate

Along with this worry, which is more recommended by the government. concerned with the future, came growing



For nine months Karl Schiller steared a zigzag course, Between the controversial upward revaluation of the Mark in October 1969 and the no less controversisi decision about advance tax payments in July 1970 economic policy fluctuated

between stop, go and wait and see.

As far as financial policy is concerned, there is probably no one today who can sort out all the innumerable announcements and denials about tax increases and

Everytlung Cabinet members and their. party collesgues have been shie to do to confuse all thoss concerned and make them unaasy has baen done.

This game bas obviously become popular and is baing repeated again now the memorandum of the special committee has been submitted. The Minietry of Finance is announcing alternative proposals which are followed by denials which are then interpreted.

The senselessness of cleims that industry is trying to cause trouble for the Socialist-Liberal coalition by deliberately painting a dismal picture of the economic situation can be seen from the fact that the trades unions have bean making more pessimistic statements in recent months than the Federel Industrial Association.

It was the unions and experts close to their viewpoint that first warned of a worsening of the situation and demanded new measures to curb the economy.

Karl Schiller himself, who as the Minister responsible should want a confid-

ost and price inflation has become

C more and more an international

phenomenon... This gives rise to the question of whether defects in the intor-

national currency system have contri-

buted to this general spread of infletion-ary tendencies or whether it is chiefly a

for controlling wages and prices,"

lasts, endanger full employment."

further.

with prices continuing to rise so that the

profit margin would at least not shrink

And this rate, the report adds, did not

ent mood, does not know how to spread optimism. Even the unexpectedly good development in the first faw weeks did not end his belief that 1971 would see more fears than hopes. The Economic Affairs Minister did what he once scorned Chancellor Ludwig Erhard for - he trevelied through the country preaching common sense.

Admittedly, Schiller knows what he is talking about. The continuation of tha boom must not be allowed to mislead people to think that the economic problems causing us concern yesterdey hava today disappeared.

The reversa is true. All factors leading to a pessimistic viaw of the aconomic situation threa months ago are still having their effect. Then as today:

Pricas are rising. The cost of living rose 4.3 per cant in Fabruary, compared with February 1970, a new record level;

Profits of many firms are sinking or stagnating et a low level. Brokers reckon that the large chamical firms for instanca will achieve by the first months of 1971 "at best" the yield of the poor final querier of 1970;

Pirms are less willing to buy now equipment or spend money on rationalisation or on extending to full capacity. Otto Wolff von Amerongen has said that capital investment threatens to break down under the pressure of high wages. Statistics show that orders received by firms during the past six months havo been on svarege lower than the current

So far we have only won time and not solved any problems. That is also the why the Bundesbank hesitated bafore lowering Bank rate and has adhared to its restrictive course - and why Karl Schillar is grateful for Knrl Klasen's

The concern in Bonn and Fruit LABOUR AFFAIRS Trade unionist calls for

the sama as thrae, nins or twelven ago — if the infistionary wage spinit checkad, the government will not to carry out its promise to stabile

Expressed in figures, production creased 3.5 per cent in 1970 while rosa by about fourtean per cent

increases this year have not been a ranging at around tan per cent, the Hesselbsch, the Chairman of increase in productivity is elso less the Board of the Bank für Gemein-In other words, producers will introduct (Cooperative Bank), one of the raise their prices in the next few prost successful concerns owned by the if they are to be in a position to the unions, states in his book what necessary investmants. But the last trades unions pursue in running their waga increases must sink consideration.

Stability will be achieved in 1971, resultant considers union-run enterif Schiller, the Chancellor and the states to be an autonomous instrument in

Is Schiller, the Chancellor and implies to be an autonomous instrument in tion manage to win over the trades to trades unions' policy concerning to such a policy. Otherwise, the recompetition end organisation. tive policies will have to continue. They are, he says, pioneers of new, long time or be made even more socially desirable aims. Union-run conthem the fears of Professor Reams should provide more competition chairman of the economic same of for the consumer in a sphere

chairman of the economic sypenism freedom for the consumer in a sphere mission, would become reality the from State influence.
result of the "distribution bath" Hesselbach forecasts a gloomy future

twaen management and unloss lifer private enterprise, basing his prophecy would be stagfiation in 1972. On Marx. Schumpeter and Galbraith:

This stagfiation would probat Today it is possible to develop an worse than the one that had been industrial system without causing the rise for this year. for this year. Economic growth world a bourgeoisie based on accidents of paralysed and prices would come market and inheritance."

increase. And we can no longer Cooperative enterprises will gradually much more inflation.

Teplace private firms. Altrustic end on the political side, Schiller a humane aims will increasingly replace the

whole of the coalition have an incentive of profit.

sgain promised price stability & The views put forward by Hesselbach economic side, the compositivenest might not concur with those of the Trado industry in the internstional of the Confederation (DGB) on all would be threatened. Our export points. But importance must be attached are already 13.5 per cent higher to his statement by an influential trade than before the revaluation of the visionist.

The government and Bundeston will not

The government and Bundestag will not Whot is going to happen now? Per look on indifferently when a person cells ably everybody will subscribe v. in the name of a more ond more words of Professor Claus Köhler, and member of the expert committee, the economic field of section for trades unlone forecasts are uncertain at present that is completely free of parliamentary.

Only one forecast seems to be completely free of parliamentary inthis April — 1971 will be a year. this April - 1971 will be a year

uncertainty. And that does not a Hesselbach believes that cooperative enterprises should independently determins and pursua new sociol aims, es-

pecially where competition cannot adequately fulfil its controlling function.

cooperative system

As the influence of the cooperative anterprises increased on tha individual markets so would the field for the trades unions' economic policy as the oppor-tunity for monopolistic bahaviour increesed and the pressure of competition decressed.

Hessalbach's economic views offend the hasic principles of a free parliamentary democracy. What law will forbid nontrade union concerns the powers that Hesselbech demands for the enterprises he represents?

Are only thosa pursuing tha "right" social aims to have a right to ba autonomous and function without control in a spliere free of Stata influence?

Who is to prevent the confusion of neutually exclusive or incompatible aims? Even if aims ere compatible, who is to provide uniform interpretation and priority of aims?

What is to prevent the confusion of the extent of aconomic measures to prevant demercation disputes between various "autonomous" powers, excessive amplification of desired effects and fadures due to the unintentional compensation of effects?

Autonomous economic policy made by different groups would automatically lead to wide-scale economic confusion which would incresse with the strength of the individual firms whose power would not be controlled by competition.

Hesselbach is obviously ennoyed by the fact that profits go into private pockets. Ha recognises that the desire for profit in efficient competition laads to economic freedom, high productivity and good supply but adds that the public interest is only secondary in privata enterprise.

Trade union-owned entarprises on the other hand are, he says, devoted primarily to the public interest and the common good. Their social sense is greeter. They too make a profit but it is spent on aims compatible with the general public interest.

These statements heve e strongly ideological ring about them. Hesselbech countars any objection by adding that it is irrelevant whether the common good is actually achieved and what aims the head of an enterprise pursues on individual

Accordingly, it does not matter what cooperative ventures do on the market or what they do with their profits. The decisive factor is the enterprise's intention,

As cooperative ventures always act in accordance with the common good, Hesselboch claims that they need not be subject to the control of competition.

Economic enterprises have been formed for e purpose. One of the main aims is a good and cheap supply of goods while bearing in mind aspects of social welfare end affluence. In the economy as a whole achieved as well as possible whereby the allowed? aims of the individual brenches of industry are important only in so far that they do not run contrary to the aims of the economy as a whole,

it is well-known that a consistent policy of compolition and lews passed by the State to set out the conditions for industrial octivity correspond most closely with the aims of the economy as a whole and of social welfare as well as the

Government's economic pundits

aim of liberty as we understand it at

Hesselbach does not come to this conclusion. He does not plead for an energetic policy of competition. Basing his viaws on Marxist models, he describes the trend toward concentration as unremitting and concludes that there should not be a revolutionary change but a slow, almost unnoticed replacement of the private economy by a cooperative system.

The functione of competition that no longer works because of increesing concentration would then be taken over by cooperative enterprises belonging to the trades unions or the public.

Hesselbach's idealistic viewe about the competitive conduct of cooperative ventures do not fit in with reality. There are a large number of casas of public enterprises abusing their market power to the detriment of their customers or contrac-

legislature has rejected the establishment of s State-free sphere for individual ventures and subjected all enterprises, privata, public or trade union, to the lews opposing a restriction of competi-

Even the "intention of the enterprise" does not guerd against abuse of tire market. Even whare profits ere spent at the discretion of the board of cooperative ventures, this would be of little consolation to those solversely effected.

Where would we be heeding if positions of economic power were to be exploited arbitrarily by individual concerns who point out that they ere using profits for what they claim is a good purpose though nobody is eble to exercise any control over this? Can private firms be prevented the decisive factor is that these aims are from doing what cooperative concerns are

Hesselbach's informative book is an attempt to justify economic autonomy and functions for trade union organs. The government, the Bundestag, private cuter-prise and the consumer will be interested to see the role they are assigned in Hesselbscir's plan.

Professor Walter Hamin (Frunkfurter Allgemeiner Zellung fer Deutschland, e April 1971)

Cost inflation a threat to full employment

matter of the worldwide spread of new trends in social development weakening the effectivity of traditional instruments aim at completely stabilising prices but was intended only to reduce the rate of price increases, As economic fluctuation This passage in the Bundesbank's anhad increased in recent years, a boom in nual report outlines the main worry of future would have to be checked earlier credit and currency policy last year and suggests the problems that will arise in and more effectively.

Speaking of the conflict between domestic requirements and events abroad, the Discussing the present domestic situe-Bundesbenk sisted that e deliberalisation tion, the report states as an introduction of the movement of capital could not be that "the economic situation at the end taken into consideration as a solution as the Pederal Republic was the only counof March 1971 shows clear symptoms of s cost inflation that threatens not only the value of mbney but could also, if it try to have kept the movement of capital free of all restrictions and felt that a particular responsibility was incumbent on Producers obviously hoped that the rise in costs would gradually level off but it in this respect. The system of fixed rates of exchange on the other hend was

There had also been no consideration ort added. of making currency decisions in the Federal Republic conform to United States policy, whose domestic problems

are diametrically opposed to those here.

The Bundesbank believes that a relaxation of credit restrictions based purely on considerations of foreign trade would have affected monetary values more than a partial loosening of restrictions in the form of foreign credit loans that was unavoidable under the given circumstan-

The greatest unsolved problem in the international balance of payments is, the Bundesbank etates, the imbalance of the

(DIE ZRIT, 9 April.

in October 1969.

opply to the economy,

policy as well as their own econor

economy picks up in the United Size other hand that efforts to master infleending the low interest rates that the will sconer or later end with a plunge allowing Europeen economies continues into the abyss of economic crisis.

countries have e uniform policy.

prices and balances of paymests caused the trade unions to become more again differ widely, tension between the countries would be income.

Despite all talk of inflationary wages change in perity.

The Bundesbenk believes that red whole, the stability of the Mark and the vary could under certain of countries country's industrial products.

American helance of payments at Professor Norbert Kloten, chairman of the economic experts committee, lile The American currency authorited in the end have to consider the first ing international repercussions of the difficult economic situation, as well as their currency authorited in the end have to consider the first in the difficult economic situation, as well as their currency authorited in the middle of a strugglo for the difficult economic situation, as well as their currency authorited in the middle of a strugglo for the difficult economic situation, and the middle of a strugglo for the difficult economic situation, and the head when he said, "We said in the middle of a strugglo for the distribution of wealth. That is the real cause of the difficult economic situation, and the head when he said, "We said in the middle of a strugglo for the distribution of wealth. That is the real cause of the difficult economic situation, and the middle of a strugglo for the distribution of wealth. source of new inflationary trends it the nail on the head when he said, "We

Prices are rising faster than at any time during the history of the Federal Republic. And no one dares hope that his spiral A real relaxation of credit ports lic. And no one dares hope that his spiral Europe cannot be expected unit will soon end. Many people fear on the

ponding cuts in interest.

Up to now the trade unions have not international discussions on loose hown that they are at all prepared to the system fixing retes of exchange in the system fixing retes of exchange in the system. Not even the six Common was a common with the system of For the Bundesbank's threat to continue If developments concerning has returned to wages policy have so far

Despite all talk of inflation to reduce the extent to which the me control and talk of infiationary wages policy the unions could for more than exchange can vary. Under certain the could be stances the only solution could be included. Unlike their colleagues in the could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible stances the only solution could be stanced to accept sensible sensible stanced to accept sensible sens neighbouring countries they always bore in mind the interests of the economy as a

adopt a common policy of relaxing. The first result of this is that the of exchange with the outside world.

The first result of this is that the fact that the formula of inflationary wages policy has also failed there is another story.

But even a well-integreted Compared with most of the other Market currency bloc would hard the unpleasant consequences have able to do without the dollar as a policy bear rare. At the same time real wages currency for its dealings with the outside world.

Colleagues in Britain, France of many, The fact that the formula of inflationary wages policy has also failed there is another story.

We would not be in the present dilemma if there had been a clear and energetic wealth policy allowing large sections of the working population to

debate wealth distribution quickly than in most compareble coun-

The second result is that the per capita share of wege and salery-eerners in the national income has decreased despite an absolute increase in incomes. While the proportion of workers end employees in the total working population rose from 68.5 to almost 82 per cent since 1950, their share of the national income only increased from 58.6 to 65.2 per cent.

On top of this comes the fact that workers and employees scarcely had eny part in the growth of productive capital. Seventy per cent of industry is owned by e negligible number of rich and super-

in view of this it is no wonder that the unions are becoming less and less inclined to be the only body to foot the bill pursuance of etability.

Another reason for this growing disinclination is the fact that union officials fear their members' anger. Workers here have already shown very impressively that they can carry out their own battle for better weges and conditions, like their colleagues in Britain, France or Italy. The

share in the growth of sffluence. The between management and labour for a better distribution of wealth,

The only thing Bonn has come up with up to now is little more than encourage-

But what Bertelsmann, Pleroth, Behrens and some other firms have done is no more than a drop in the ocean. As long as Bonn does not pass the legisletion necessary to enable all employees to participate in their firm'e profits, there is no chance of e satisfectory solution to the battle for

It cannot be decided via wages alone. Strikes and inflation, the result of wage increases lying far above the growth of productivity, benefit nobody and harm

It is also high time that a legal framework was set up for firms who wish their staff to heve a chare of the profits. Today many of these concerns are faced by serious tax and welfare problems if they plan such a scheme. Here is a chance for the legislature to carry out a domestic reform that will not cost the taxpayer money,

Despite continuing talk of domestic more workers share in general affluence, the more superfluous become struggles unfortunotely little to offer by way of unfortunotely little to offer by way of plans or deeds in the sphere of wealth

The Opposition can et least point to its Burgbacher plan for sharing profits and share of productive capital in a few progressive firms — and it is always the initiative.

of savings encouragement schemes wants is well worth discussing. But the Opposition is in no position to carry out its the recent proposal for a harmonisation

We shall have to wait and see what remeios of their good intentions if the CDU/CSU are once again called upon to govern. The Influential Franz Josef Strauss has already axid that he does not think much of the new proposals for the distribution of the increased industrial weelth.

For him and others in the party the Burgbecher Plan is certainly no urgent desire but at most a means of embarrassing the Social Democrata.

We are already paying for what was neglected in the past. We shell be recelving an even higher bill during the next few years for what is being neglected today. The bettle for the distribution of wealth will certeinly sssume a much harsher character - to the detriment of all involved.

Michael Jungblut

(DIE ZEIT, 2 April 1971)



AVIATION Short-haul VFW 614 rolls out on schedule

The blue flash on a level with the cabin windows makes the fuselage longer and the mini among commercial jets appear larger then it realiy is: 65 ft long, seating forty in the standard model, with e range of 400 miles and 18.6 tona take-off

weight.
The VFW 614 is a small plane. The

The first one is ready to roll out of the VFW-Fokker assembly hangar on the outskirts of Bremen airport, a memorable occasion comparable with the launching of a sliip.

Ready? Well, not quite. Several dozen mechanics in blue overalls are more or less busy screwing on and off pieces of sheet metal. Components of one kind and another are lying around all over the

A matter of days before the premiers the 614 looks like a plucked chicken, There's no evoiding that, the engineers say. By eleven a.m. on 5 April everything will be eiright.

"Only e matter of 500-odd million Marks," Rolf Stüssel, head of the 614 project calnuly comments. In reality, of course, he and everyone else concerned with the project is more than a little proud thet e manufacturer here has gol a commercial aircraft off the ground again for the first time since the Second World Wer.

They are also, of course, e little astonished that the project hes at long lest reached completion, some eight yeers since the first scale-model wooden mockup, twenty times smaller than the finished article, wes exhibited et the Parla aviation

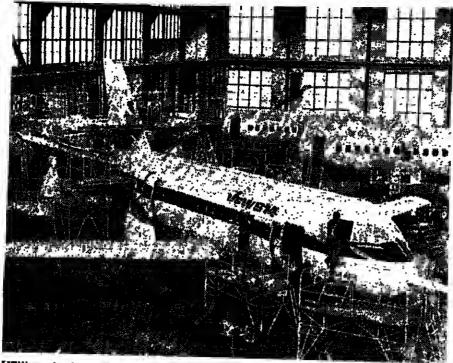
Boeing, the world's largest manufacurer of commercial eircraft, with their heedquarters in the fer north-west of the United Stetea took only two years to develop e mock-up of e short-heul eircraft twice the size — the Boeing 737 — from s-wooden model into the real thing of ated end eluminlum.

Boeing, by the way, heve now run into difficulties because of a Senate decision against the construction of e aupersonic transport plene.

"Development work proper end the construction of the prototype only took us two end e half years," blond 39-yearold Stissel comments. The remainder, five and e half yeers, were spent in a

8lx mentha

Twetve monthe : 25,00



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

VFW mechanics are here seen putting the finishing touches to the first essembly-line 614, this country's first commercial jet cirilnar

of a jumbo jet.

pressurised cabin has evolved into an

up-to-the-minute commercial aircraft

At alne million Marks It is three times

1964 the two Bremen aircruft manufuc-

turers merged to form VFW and five

years later VFW and five years later VFW

merged with Fokker of Holland to form

the first aupranntional concern to the

The first setback occurred in 1965

when Lycoming, the American manu-

facturer, abandoncal development work

on the engine the VFW team had counted

on. The US sir force was no longer

Anxiety over the jet engines needed to

fly, the aircraft economically et low

altitudes, en absolute necessity for the

short-heul routes for which the project

power the 614 et e flat rete. Snecma of

payments agreement towards the foreign

exchange coats of stetioning the British

been easembled in Bremen Whitehall

egain came knocking et Bonn's door

taken over by Rolls Royce, who were now reaponsible for the 614's engine. The

two governments seemed to be on the

verge of agreement end the first engine

was on its wey from England to Bremen

when the story of Rolls Royce going

bankrupt broke.

Once again Bremen had every reason to worry about the prospects of ever receiving delivery of the engines required.

Army of the Rhine in this country.

Frence cooperated on the venture.

was designed, has continued ever since.

Europeen alrerest industry.

interested in the design.

European and American markets.

political tug-of-war over the decision as to cleaners for the runways," he says in

whether the aircreft should be built at all.
"We are on time," placards proclaim all

The bush eircraft without even a "We are on time," placards proclaim all over the factory with reference to the roll-out of the 614. Are they? In 1965 when the supervisory board of Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke, headed by Arno Seeger, at that financial director of Krupp's, decided to go eliead with the 614 it was acheduled to be marketed in

Rolf Stüssel, whose fast talk and accent leeve the native listener in little doubt that he hails from Berlin, has staked his cereer on the future of the country's first commercial jet since 1963.

Thet was when he joined a teem of engineers from the three aircraft manufecturers in the north of the country, an economic proposition. Weaerflug, Fokke-Wulf and Hamburger Flugzeugbau, who since 1961 had been engaged, under the direction of Meriin Schrecker, on the development of e number of aircreft designs for both civillen and military purposes.

Their fourth design, the 61-4, was e jet transport for developing countries, a bush sircraft. It was intended to cost three million Marks and designed for use on grass alratrips in the South American

jungle and the deserts of Australie.

Martin Schracker designed jet engines mounted on the wings with the express elm of forestelling damage resulting from loose scree,

Rolf Stissel has reteined this besic principle even though the aircreft thet rolled out of the hangar on 5 April has virtually nothing in common with the design originally conceived neerly ten yeers ago.

"We don't want to provide vecuum

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In the meantime the second in the first finished aircraft hat MOTORING delivered end the official recent charge of Rolls Royce's business had an assurance that a further the enginas will be delivered.

a story similar to that of the Yolk emerged.

with navigational aids and electronic Because of high wages and prot Vehicle inspection costs in the United States the de equipment that compare well with those mora expensive than originally planned too end is now primarily intended for the

VFW designers are particularly proud of the fact that the 614 would pay ita Then there was the preblem fixed farty new test centres with a total of finances. It was not until mid-1967, inspection bays. The public are rethe Federal government declared winded that long waiting-lists remain be deserving of financial supported table before public and school holl-announced itself willing to fool splays. (Franktrite Algemeine Zeitung 1971) wey on domestic routes in this country even if only 57 per cent of sent capacity were used. Lufthanse's Bocing 737s need to fill 72 per cent of their capacity to lie cent of VFW's dayclopment bill k thing by the garden seemed lowly. The project survived two mergers, in

April 1968 just heture the Hanox show, Essen clamped down, G Vogelsang had taken over a badly Krupp's, the main shareholder in Wi

lic felt that the 614 was too murisk. After un initial vague ester research and development costs to ling to samewhere in the region of milliun Marks a more reulisik en had put the cost at 120 million andis 1-1.

continuing to increase.

It took three months of toughter lng in Bonn hefore the government to foot eighty per cent of the inear ment bill in the form of a standy would be repayable in certain cine

In 1965 the Bremen boffins persuaded Vogelsang gave the final godes.

Work on the construction, produce and lest-flying of three prolotypes two partial mock-ups could then be According to the latest estimate. Briatol Siddeley, the British engine manufacturers, to develop a suitable engine on the besia of a militery design end sell it to venture will cost 290 million Marks -It was not until 1967 that the Federal this figure does not include work a

as et present planned, with two rolling off the assembly line per mod will be seven years before the fifty pald for itself.

By the early eightles the Federal permet may well be repaid in information will be project stert to run et a profession on est the project has broken even too starts to make a profit on the profession of the pro government in Bonn signed the agreement to go halves on the 200-million-Mark development costs of the engine. This amount weat included as part of the offset

Three years later et e stage by which the first shell of the 614 had long since demanding e further fifty million Marks too starts to make a profit on beceuse engine development costs had aince increased to 300 million Marks.

Bristof Siddeley had meenwhile been further 614 sold.

Market surveys so fer conducted VFW representatives feel fsidy of tic. World requirements of short-in the VFM et between 1,200 end 1,500 units.

VFW have not lost their head sells hoped perhaps to corner 25 or third cent of the market. Sales would amount to 400 units. To reach this VFW need to sell another 374 sircraft

Heinz Miches (DIE ZETT, 2 April

million electric cars on the roads by 1980

enginas will be delivered.

Over and above this the German facturers can only hope that the lagovernment will maintain product the engines rolling off the assemble the early eighties a million or so provided that Bonn chips in.

In the course of time Ralf Size of the roads of this country, the board developed what might be called the Rhinisch-Westfällsches Elektrizitäts-optimism about the future of the roads of this country, the board developed what night be called the Rhinisch-Westfällsches Elektrizitäts-optimism about the future of the roads of this country, the board cless at kettwig at the end of March partners to share the risk since the send of the roads of the end of March partners to share the risk since the fouriern million motor vehicles at without jeopardising its finances.

After much chopping and change that roads could well use the much chopping and change that the roads could well use the roads could be in the roads could well use the much chopping and change that the roads could well use the roads of the roads could well use the roads could well use the roads could be in the roads could well use the roads could well use the roads could well use the roads could be roads of the roads could well use the roads could be roads of the roads could be roads.

After much chopping and change the roads could be roads of the roads could be roads of the roads could be roads of the roads of the

Blohm.

Two British firms cried off wide but also to cost little more to buy yeers spent hoping that either Downthan conventionally-powered cars. North American Aviation of the RWE, who are mainly interested in States might participate in the polying the power for their joint proved to have been wasted time. Evelopment venture with a battery When Bremen enquired among minufacturer, estimete power requirecan manufacturers whether they might sas follows:

interested in joining forces en they Assuming that electric vehicles, be they a story similar to that of the Voll.

ment and manufacture of small as ver the last two years the TUV, an too costly a business there. This independent agency responsible for final analysis, was the reason why bonducting compulsory two-year tests on can manufactures cried off.

Then there was the manufactures are the first sentence with a total of (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 March 1971)

hannoversche Allgemeine

buses, delivery vana or private cara, weigh an average three tons and taking into account the likely storage and transformation losses power consumption will amount to a fifth of e kilowatt-hour per kilometre per ton.

Further assuming that the average distance travelled per vehicle per annum is 15,000 kilometres each vehicles will use 9,000 kilowett-hours of power a year and a million will creete an additional demand for 9,000 million kilowatt-hours per

Since It can be assumed that the power production of electricity boards in this country will at least double from 200,000 million kilowett-hours in 1970 to 400,000 mdilon kilowatt-hours in 1980 it should not be difficult to supply the power needed to propel one or even two million motor vehicles.

As storage batteries will be recharged et non-peak periods such as overnight the on board installed power capecity for general requirements ought easily to meet require-

The bus unveiled in Kettwig has been in use on normal routes in Kobienz aince the beginning of February. According to RWE it has e range of fifty to sixty kliometres and a top apeed of roughly cighty kilometres en hour (fifty mph).



This commercial vehicle chassis forms part of many electric-powered motor vehicle projects under development. Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the menufacturers of this prototype, are one of the country's leading serospace consortia.

The lightweight delivery van, limited for the time being to a psyloed of one ton, has e synthetic body, a range of 105 kilometres (65 miles) and, like the bus, a maximum speed of roughly eighty kilo-

On test runs with members of the Press on board the top speeds at least were

RWE board apokeaman Dr Meysenburg pointed out that many problems remain to be solved over the next few years before the electric car will be in e position to replace the combustionengined femliy aaloon and so play Ita part in sefeguarding the environment from car exhaust and noise in built-up arees.

The second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the sectio

The most pressing problem, he commented, was that of recharging batteries (the present lead batteries weigh four tons). RWE are of the opinion 'that' replacement batteries rechargeable within a couple of hours hold forth most promise

The project is tn full swing and has made considerable progress in other countries too - America, Britain and Japan, for

In this country, Dr Meysenburg claimed, virtually every commercial vehicle manufacturer is thinking in terms of replacing conventional propulsion by electric power at some stage or other.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 April 1971)

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"Zeitung für Deutschland" ('Newspaper for Germeny') la e dealgnetion that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgenicine's underlying purpose end, more literally, tta circuletton - which covers West Berlin! and the whole of the Pederal Republic. In eddition to 140 editors and carreapondenia of tta own, the paper has 450 "atringera" reporting from ell over Germany and eround the world, 300,000 copies are printed datly, of which 220,000 go to subscribers 20,000 ere distributed

abroad, end the belance is sold on newsatends. Every issue is reed by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemetne Zeltung te the peper of the businessmen and the politician, and indeed of eycryone who nietters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penatrete the Germen merket, the Frenkfurter Aligemeine is a must. In e country of many famous new spepers its outhorlly, acope, and influence cen be matched only et en international level.

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Hard Section 1997 Sec.



Thirty Barlin schoolchildren have awerded the latest playground novelty, e natwork of

hawsers suspended from an aluminium fremawork, top marks es a spur to the

imagination. The verlety of games they can play as they clamber in and around, up, over and through this spider's web of howsers is virtuelly unlimited.

the back, cummerbund and knee are fully tredes colleges. Pupils are no longer being

elastic. The back is lined with a net fabric offered enough if all they are taught is to

respond to changes in rhythm.

who are going out together.

preference for the waltz.

In future dancing instructors ought to

have some understanding of the psycholo-

gy of young people, sociology, educating groups of people and the fundamentals of

on what young people between the ages of sixteen and 24 feel about them. Single

peopla without a steady partner, the

survey raveals, danca less than couples

Sixteen- to twenty-year-olds may prefer beat to classical ballroom dances but

young people over the age of 21 have a

A mere seventeen per eent of young

ncople are particularly enthusiastic about

beat and a further eightaen per cant

reckon it is not bad. Except for the four

per cent who feal it is nonsense the

remainder have reservations of one kind

(DIE WELT, 6 April 1971)

Instructors have commissioned a survey

ENVIRONMENT

Bonn must be more specific about protection costs

S ewerage," said Johannes Popitz, Finance Minister in the early twenties, "is an axpensive business." In those days communal hygiene and the sewage system was a relatively new development,

Dr Oscar Schneider, Bundestag member for Nuremberg, recslled this axiom in tha Bundestag's first full-scale debate on environmental protection at the end of

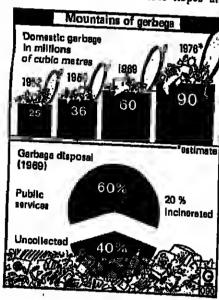
A member of several committees of the Association of Federal Republic Town Councils and a man well acquainted with the subject, Dr Schneider pointed out that if sewerage wes an expensive business comprehensive, up-to-date environmental protection capable of development would be a good deal more expensive.

Ha hit the nail on the liead. Splandid though environmental protection plans may be, they cost money, a great deal of money too.

Planners bandy about astronomical sums and the tax-payer is left with the uneasy feeling that sooner or later ha will be called upon to foot the bill. He is, of course, not mistaken.

the Bundestag that domestic reforms of which anvironmental protection forms a not consigned to oblivion and to do one's part will have to be paid for by every-

The Chancellor also east hopes and



Thirteen million Marks a year on R&D

ore money is urgently needed for environmental research, according to the Federal Republic Research Association (DFG). In a study recently published in Bonn the association states its

Over the last twenty years the DFG has invested more than 120 million Marks in environmental projects. The current allocation is roughly thirteen million Marks

Sciance and technology alone cannot solve present and future environmental protection problems, the association

"In many cases," the report commants, "Man's understanding of himself and acclimatisetion to axisting structures is a greater obstacle to the prevention and cure of environmental damage than the technological snags."

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

fears in a clear light, though. Progress can only be achieved step by step and this spplies equally to environmental protec-

There can be no doubt that the danger Man faces from an environment ha ls Increasingly throwing out of balanca es civilisation progresses is considerable.

In the past much that could have been done to contain stmospheric and water pollution and combat noise has been left andone, but there is no cause for hysterics on the subject of the environ-

in recent menths the general public has repeatedly been confronted with the problem. They have learnt what lies in store if we continue to turn a blind eye to environmental protection.

A great deal, though by no maans all, has been gained if everyone is now aware of the problem. Shock therapy is often Chancellor Brandt only recently told most effective. What now matters is to ensure that the realisations reached are utmost to ensura that grim visions of the future do not become reality.

We must, as Professor Hempel of Kiel University puts it, progress from a position midway between panic and sleep on the subject of environmental problems.

The Federal govarnment has commissioned a comprehensive environmental protection programme that was originally to have been published in draft form this

Now that Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher has postponed the Cabinet committee meeting on the subject scheduled for March this deadline has gone by the board.

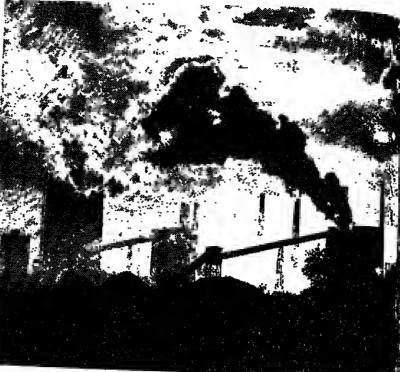
The draft is now to be submitted in the foreseeabla future. Environmental protection specialists have, for the time being, come to grief on the cost, as was to be

Thay were thinking in terms of total expenditure of at least 100,000 million Marks over the next decade but their estimates for individual items were cxtramely scanty and they were evan less capable of reaching agreement on how to finance the programma,

Even so, their work remains worthwhila becausa thay have drawn up a catalogue in detail that has yet to be equalled. Their proposals for countering atmospharic pol-lution and the pollution of rivers and lakes, for mastering mountains of garbage and taking effective action on noise

abatement are also useful. Any anvironmental programme, no matter what shape it eventually takes, can intention of continuing to support enpassed and regulations issued to put its provisions into effect. The ball is in the only be a framework. Laws must be

it is intended to provide detailed information on Industrial, domestic and traffic pollution. The state of North



Major industrial plant such as this complax produces not only picturesque and liver Laurel. can be saan by all but also effluent that is channalled unnoticed into nearby with Federal Interior Mioister Hans-Dietrich and poisons Nature's water resources.

(Photo: J. H. Bernscher neted in a message to the conference that "dancing schools today conference that "dancing schools today"

rivers a criminal offence.

for just as long Man has one

either not prosecuted at all or gives as small fines because both the county

the general public consider environ

to be an excusable offence.

no longer to be excused.

pollution - theft of common proper.

If only the present logal provisions rigorously implemented they would

most effective but since a new Act

(Süddeutsche Zellung, 25 Merch

legislators' court after years of what has at times amounted to criminal neglect. Above all the central government must

be equipped with the powers it needs to take the necessary action. Effective nation-wide legislation is a must if binding international agreements are to be reach-

The currents of air and water that convey harmful substances, dirt and garbega are no respectors of frontiers. The Federal government must be granted full responsibility for coping with at-mospheric pollution, garhage collection and water resources and both houses of Parliament seem inclined to grant Brandl the necessary powers.

The states clash with the Federal government in wanting to retain responsibility for neture conservancy and region nal amenitles but surely o compromise could be reached, particularly as first-rate work has bean carried out in these sectors in a number of states.

There is little point in jeopurdising the constitutional amendment needed to transfer environmental protection powers to the Federal government increly because agreement cannot be reached on nature conservancy.

At all avents the Federal government must meka it clear on what points it intands to take sction so that the states have some idea whet they are letting themselves in for. They, after ell, will have to implement the legislation passed by the Bundesteg in Bonn.

Planners and legislators must be more spacific and privete individuals can alraady prove that the clarion calls have not

Once people realise that the environment they need to protect starts on their own doorstep it will be a sign that people have realised the need for what is bound to be expensive legislation.

Hans Jörg Sottorf (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 5 April 1971)

Atmospheric pollution Bill planned

The Environmental Protection Bill currently being drafted in a number of on the subject also reveals that a network measuring stations in conurbations.

With the ald of these stations the offenders and axtent of atmospheric pollution are to be recorded in detail so as to anable specific action to ba taken.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 March 1971) Home Secretary Hans-Dietrich Gen-

government departments provides for the of measuring stetions is at present under construction in the Lower Main area.

Rhine-Westphalla commissioned e car exhaust survey for the Cologne area as people the message that water pollute cologne area long ago as 1969.

(Süddeutsche Zellung, 6 April 1971)

JOUR WORLD 0ver-21s refer waltz to beat

s thousand or so dancing instructors in this country, who between them 800,000-odd people a year to in Mainz, starting the week with sies on social policy and ending with World Cup of professional dancing. enuctors, who consider themselves

t obligation to teach not social ing but dancing in society, have of gained recognition by prominent from the strength their work. deut Heinemann agreed to comply

the urgent requests of the dancing nuctors association and present the d professional dancing champions, fulld and Rudolf Trautz, with the

have nothing in common with the pomp

Water pollutiand circumstance of their predecessors of warrants stifferhools are places where young people in meet one another and bullroom pancing itself not a ceremonial social Herr Genscher feels that dancing occasion but "closely related to sport."

Horst Ehmke, Ministar at the Chancel-

lor's Office, figures in the latest issue of a Sticidetiische Zeiting dancing magazine as the model of o fingers ha is reckoned at least in the jesture of the band to have anticipated Donn proposes in a found sible dances, as long ago as last summer.

Act to make the ware Resonant to the Water Resonant to the ware Res

Act to make the pollution of his patter with midriff bare, Dr Ehmke is taken as an example to prompt the query Deliberate pollution of rivers, is "When will the men in Bonn adopt the the water table already rends lesure wear styles worn by the women?" offender liable to fines of up to h Marks and minor offences up to h Marks. But they have noxt to not imposed.

Hence we was not slow to suggest to the less imaginative dancers what the with-it ballroom dancer wears those days. Take imposed.

"it conforms with the requirements of Poisoning spring water has beened a garment suitable for dancing insofar as serious crime since time immemon?

waterways as a matter of course.

Dumping garbage in the nearest is five weeks by housewifa and amataur has become virtually an instinct of psychologist Eva Lang, 55, of Bad Homthe past the after-effects have beams burg.

too serinus. The weterways hal Fortwanty Marks an hour she listens to trouble in dealing with what had other peopla's problems. Her newspaper non-affluent society wanted to disadvertisements offer something "few people are capabla of doing nowdays: I

The present-day upshot of this sten to you."
instinct is that imperishable gated. Anyona who has family problems or channelled into village streams much thouse at work can go to Eva Lang and elways has without the slightest of talk to her about them. Only when for common sense.

In the case of untreated inderested inderested effluent money-saving is the main slideration. What can happen was set the case of shipowner Bernhold strength or can unload their trouble profit motive clashed with the index the general public that had to put the polluted water before designed.

In the case of untreated index advice based on a lifetime's experience.

People who feel an hour is too expensive or can unload their trouble with general public that had to put the general public that had to put the few treatment.

polluted water before drinking it. Eva Lang's explanation why she hit on Bornhold was stiffly penalised by this idea is straightforward enough. "I they all have in common. number of major and minor offeads

Homburg housewife earns by the hour for just listening

Novel playground

and the suit has armpit pads."

The gent in this latest garb can disport

himself on festive occasions with an easy

conscience should his female partner be

weering, say, a loosely-fitting dress with

flowing ports in an unconventional de-

up to date on the latest in ballroom

feshions; they must also be up to the

minute on matters of professional train-

Arthur Brato, director of tiesse state

political education centre, recommended

hem to think in terms not only of

teaching schonlehildren and apprentices

tu dance luit also to provide older people

with an apportunity of stretching their

legs by way of movement therapy. Slek

people, he felt, could be given dancing

in urder to go about the job in a

professional manner Herr Britin recom-

mended training dancing instructors at

classes as part of thoir treutment.

Dance instructors must not only keep

was fcd up with being a mere housewife," she says. "The Church's talephone advice service in a number of towns is ovarwhelmed by callers. That is what decided me to help people who feel lonely."

Many people may have smiled et the idea but Eva Lang is already pushed for time. Any number of people between the ages of two and sixty have booked time and letters and phone calls have reeched her from all over the country.

Taking stock after her first three weeks in business Eva Lang reckons that the problems her clients air are as varied as life itself. But loneliness is somathing

"They just have no one to talk to, naither family or workmetes who ere prepered to listen to their problems for even a matter of minutes. What they are looking for is someone who does not know everything better before they have even opened their months but is prepared just to sit and listen."

Most of her clients are between thirty and forty, which only goes to show that old age pensioners are not alone in being lonely. Young people under twenty heve hardly put in an appearance and the few Instances there have been have been apprentices and working youngsters rather than students or schoolchildren.

"Most people find it important to be able to ascape from the cauldron of thair thoughts. I am tha person to whom they Albert Bechtold

(Münchner Morkur, S April 1971)

Success breeds divorce

An alarmingly growing number of people whose problems era due to their professional prograss heve of late

taken to consulting psychologists.

An increasing number of housewives are seeking marriage guidance because their husbands have left them after years of wedlock after achieving professional

The position they are in is characterised by specialists as thet of the merriage crisis brought on by affluence.

Zürich psychotherapist Dr Andreas Hedri outlines the charecteristic features of this newcomer among causes of broken marriages as follows:

The merriage is a success as long as the couple's financial situation remains below par. Suddenly the husbend makes a professional breakthrough. Suddenly his wifa is no longer good enough for him. He desserts her for a popsy and the wife lands up on the psychologist's couch.

The help that can be given them, Dr Hedri concludes sadly, is almost bound to remain less than is might be.

"Only extremely occasionally can the reasons for the break be resolved. In the crisis of affluence tha husbands refuse to realise what has happened and at best (and by no means always) try to make amends by means of financial generosity.

"Often enough not even this is the case. They leave the financial side to adept solicitors who then try to legalise, es it wara, what are in reality moral shortcom-

No matter how great the initial temptation to lay the blame firmly at the husbands' door may be the wives are to blame too. Hamburg psychologist Attila Szabo puts It like this:

"Most of these wives make the mistake of neglecting their husbands' jobs. They can no longer follow whet is going on when their husbands achieva professional success and have increasingly complicated problems to solve.

"A secretary has a better idea of how to respend to the problems he encounters because sho comes across them herself evory day of the working week. She often knows more about the husband's worries than the wife docs.3

An additional factor, psychologists point out, is the driva and will to succeed that charactarise men who make a success of their careers. To begin with they devote thair energies to gotting on in their chosen profession but once they reech a certain saturation point thay put their energy and driva to other uses.

At times it is merely a matter of sn unexpected urge to angage in sporting activities. The eareer men suddenly starts

playing golf or yachting.
As e rule, though, he thinks in terms of fresh fields end pastures now in the world of sexual conquest - and the air of success he exudes ettracts young women to no small extent.

Psychological tests heve also revealed that the will to get on in business is fundamentally due to sexual motives. At bottom all men who want to get on in lifa have a desire to be a success with women.

Wives ought to think about their husbands' professional problems and be to give him practical advice and encouragement. Ladislaus Kuthy/PAM

(Frankfurier Rundschau, 3 April 1971)

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